

Tourist's Handbook

Colorado
Utah

And
New Mexico



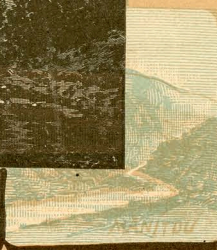
CHEYENNE FALLS



MONUMENT PARK



MANITOU



GARDEN OF THE ROCKS

Compliments
of the



TOURISTS' HAND-BOOK.

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TOURISTS' HAND-BOOK

DESCRIPTIVE OF

COLORADO, NEW MEXICO ^{AND} UTAH



THIRTEENTH EDITION, TWO HUNDREDTH THOUSAND.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE PASSENGER
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INTRODUCTION.

This little book is intended to give the tourist information, and it does not aspire to vivid description or the graces of fine writing. It will endeavor to tell the traveler what to see and how to see it, and to give him as concisely as possible exactly the information he would naturally desire, so that he can employ his time to the best advantage and know beforehand what he should see, how he can reach his destination and what accommodations he will find.

The Rocky Mountains have until recently been very little known to the outside world, and so rapidly have they been opened up by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and so enterprising have the people of the country been in providing accommodations for travelers and facilities for their enjoyment, that this Company feels that it is due to the people of Colorado, as well as to the Colorado tourist, to issue, in as compact a form as practicable, a hand-book of this character.

With Denver as a starting point, the towns and pleasure resorts throughout the State which are of especial interest to the tourist, and which are within practicable reach of the railroad, will be noticed.

For full particulars as to train service, the reader is referred to the regular folder of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company.

For rates of fare and full information upon points not mentioned in this book, call on or address

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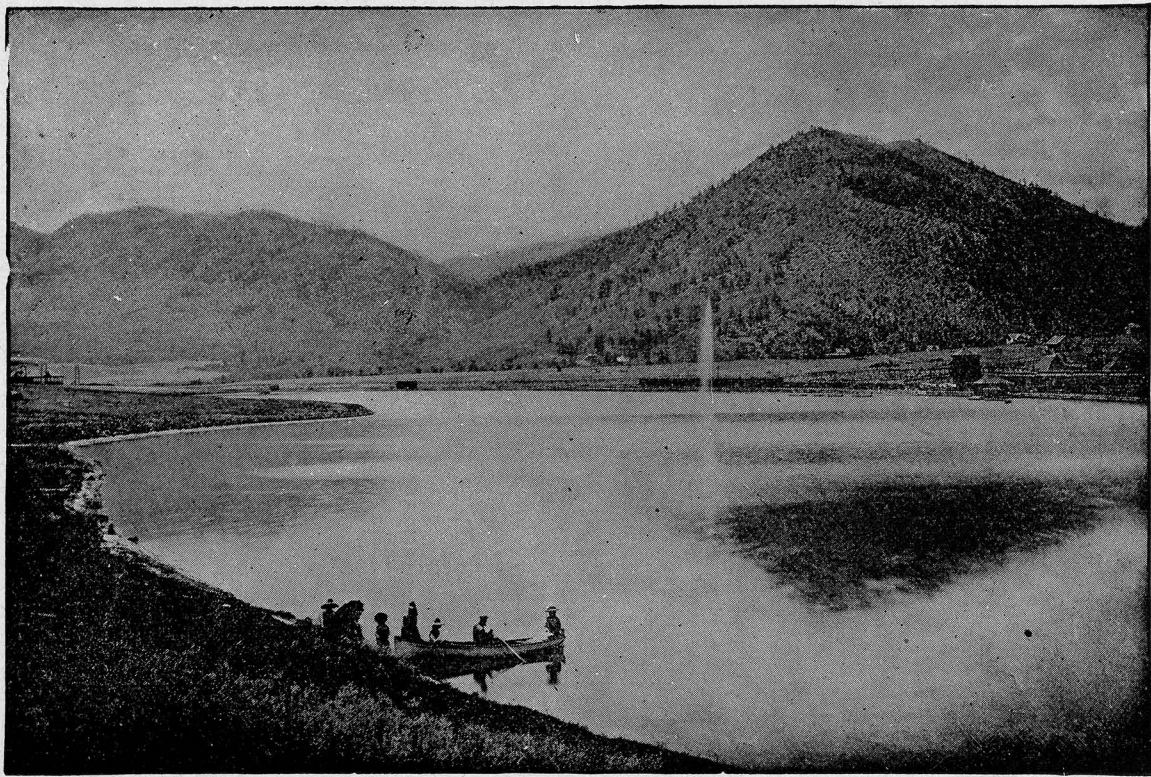
AMONG THE ROCKIES.

DENVER.

Capital of Colorado. Population, 160,000. Elevation, 5,196 feet.

IN 1858 the Pike's Peak gold excitement caused a rush from the East to Colorado, and a camp was pitched at the junction of Cherry Creek and the Platte, which shortly after was christened Auraria. From this small beginning sprang Denver, the "Queen City of the Plains." Beautiful for situation, with the great range of the Rocky Mountains towering in the west, and the illimitable plains stretching to the Missouri River on the east, Denver is worthy of the attention and admiration of all who behold it. It is one of the greatest railroad points in the West, twelve railroads centering here and radiating to all parts of the United States, thus giving Denver almost unsurpassed facilities for trans-continental traffic. Denver is the capital of the State and the county seat of Arapahoe County. The foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains are only fourteen miles distant, and Long's Peak, James' Peak, Gray's Peak and Pike's Peak are in plain view, connected by the gleaming, serrated line of the Snowy Range. Parks, boulevards, opera houses and costly and elegant public buildings and private residences are a few of the most obvious signs of wealth, cultivation and luxury which are to be found in Colorado's capital. Among the principal places of interest may be mentioned the Tabor Grand Opera House, erected at a cost of \$850,000, and which is the finest building of its kind in America, having but one rival in the world, the Grand Opera House in Paris, the New Broadway Theatre, being a marvel of beauty and comfort; the United States Mint, United States Custom House and Post Office; the County Court House—a most elegant and costly structure, occupying an entire block with the buildings and grounds; the magnificent new State Capitol, now nearing completion, occupying three entire blocks and having cost nearly \$3,000,000. It is constructed of native granite, and all floors and wainscoting of Colorado marble; the City Hall, University of Denver, St. Mary's Academy, Wolfe Hall, Trinity M. E. Church, St. John's Cathedral, College of the Sacred Heart, Jarvis Hall, Baptist Female College; the Argo, Holden and Grant Smelting Works, and a large number of churches, hotels and business blocks, any of which would do credit to any of the metropolitan cities of the East. The city has extensive systems of street cars, electric motor lines and cables, is lighted by gas and electricity, has excellent water-works, a well-disciplined and effective paid fire department, good police force, and telephone communication in the city and with suburban towns to the distance of one hundred and twenty miles. The discovery that artesian wells can be sunk successfully has added much to the attractiveness of the city. The water is almost chemically pure and is forced to a great height by hydrostatic pressure. Denver is the objective point for a large tourist travel, and it is estimated that the arrivals during the year will average 700 daily. The climate is healthful and invigorating, and invalids find this an excellent place to regain their health. There is always some pleasing attraction to divert the mind. The theatres are open the year round and the best companies and stars from the East appear upon their boards. The churches are presided over by clergymen of talent and culture. The newspapers are metropolitan in size and management. In a word, Denver is one of the most pleasant residence cities in the world. Rapid as has been the growth of this wonderful city, it is evident that it is but on the threshold of its prosperity, and that the future holds for it much more and greater success than has been vouchsafed it in the past.

HOTELS.—Denver to-day is probably better supplied with first-class hotels than any city of its population in the known world. Its principal hotel, "The Brown Palace," has been constructed at a cost of a million and a quarter of dollars, and probably has no superior on the continent. The Metropole, Windsor, Albany, Oxford and St. James are all delightful hostleries. It would be impossible to name all, but there is no less than forty-three first-class hotels in the city.



PALMER LAKE.

CASTLE ROCK.

Picturesque Village. Population, 600. Elevation, 6,220 feet.

Castle Rock is thirty-three miles south of Denver, on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. It is a picturesque little village and derives its name from a bold and remarkable promontory which springs directly from the plain and under whose shadow the village stands. This promontory always attracts the attention of tourists and is therefore worthy of special mention.

PERRY PARK.

Pleasure and Health Resort.

Perry Park is situated within half an hour's drive of Larkspur Station and in natural attractions has few if any superiors in the State. Bountifully supplied with pure and sparkling water and protected on the west by the Front range of mountains, it forms a quiet and romantic resting place for those who wish a pleasant summer's outing free from the annoyances of business. The Park is filled with many remarkable rock formations equal in unique grandeur to those of the better known but not more attractive Garden of the Gods. The latter place is entirely arid and therefore uninhabitable, while Perry Park, as has been said, is amply provided with water and is a most enjoyable place of resort. The walks and drives in the Park and around it give ample variety and the accommodations for visitors are excellent.

PALMER LAKE.

Pleasure and Health Resort. Population, 250. Elevation, 7,238 feet.

Palmer Lake is situated on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, about midway between Denver and Pueblo, the two principal towns of Colorado. It was formerly called "Divide," a very significant and appropriate title, as on the crest of this summit the waters divide, flowing northward into the Platte, which empties into the Missouri, and southward into the Arkansas, as it wends its way to the Mississippi. In approaching Palmer Lake from either Denver or Pueblo, the traveler will enjoy a most delightful variety of scenery; on either side are rolling plains dotted with numerous herds of sheep and cattle, agricultural settlements with cultivated ranches, giving evidence of enterprise and thrift. Now and then we catch a glimpse of the river threading its way amid the valleys and glens, while stretching away in the distance the cliffs and towering peaks of the Snowy Range in their dazzling whiteness appear like fleecy clouds upon the horizon, and form a striking contrast with the blue-tinted foot-hills, which, as we near them, appear covered with oak shrubbery, bright flowers, castled rocks, scattered pines and quaking aspen glimmering in the sunshine. Gradually ascending the mountain pathway, we reach the summit (2,000 feet higher than either Denver or Pueblo), and entering a gap in the mountains, before us lies Palmer Lake. Nestled here in this mountain scenery, sparkling like a diamond in its emerald setting, this lake is a delightful surprise to the tourist—a rare and unlooked for feature in the landscape.

Along the shore of the lake has been placed a substantial stone embankment, and in front of the station a neat and tasteful boat-house has been erected and well stocked with boats; these boats are an attractive feature, and will draw many to the shores of this beautiful lake. Streets have recently been laid out and planted on either side with shade trees, and an abundant supply of the purest water has been brought to the town from a mountain source, in iron pipes, under a pressure that enables fountains to throw water to a height of eighty feet. As a sanitarium Palmer Lake is one of the best in Colorado.

A number of handsome cottages have been erected here and Palmer Lake will soon become one of the most popular summer resorts in Colorado.

One of the chief attractions of the lake, as a resort for excursionists, is a large and commodious dancing pavilion.

HOTELS.—The Rocklands is a comfortable and handsome building, where the visitor will find the comforts of a home combined with the elegance and convenience of a first-class establishment.

WALKS AND DRIVES.—Many points of scenic interest surround Palmer Lake, easily accessible by a pleasant walk or drive. Among them may be mentioned "Phœbe's Arch," "Glen D'Eau," "Bellevue Point" and "Ben Lomond." Perry Park, ten miles northwest, abounds in those strange rock forms which render Monument Park so attractive.

GLEN PARK,

The Colorado Chautauqua,

is within half a mile of Palmer Lake, in a charming, park-like expanse between two mountain streamlets, and at the mouth of a beautiful cañon, fifty-three miles from Denver. One hundred and fifty acres are comprised in the town site. The Park is at the foot of the Rocky Mountain Range, and is sheltered at the rear by a towering cliff 2,000 feet high, and on the two sides by small spurs of the range. A noble growth of large pines is scattered over the Park. A skillful landscape engineer has taken advantage of every natural beauty and studied the best topographical effect in laying out the streets, parks, reservoirs, drives, walks, trails and lookout points. It is a spot that must be seen to be appreciated, and every visitor whose opinion has been learned has come away captivated. There are building sites for all tastes. Some have a grand outlook, taking in a sweep of the valley for a distance of fifty miles, with the fountain in Palmer Lake and the beautiful lake itself in full view. Elephant Rock, Table Mountain, the town of Monument and the railroad trains from both ways for over half an hour before reaching the station can be seen.

There is a handsome auditorium, with a seating capacity of one thousand persons, and containing rooms for the offices of the Glen Park Association. A number of tasteful cottages have been erected. A large reservoir furnishes an ample supply of water for domestic and fountain uses.

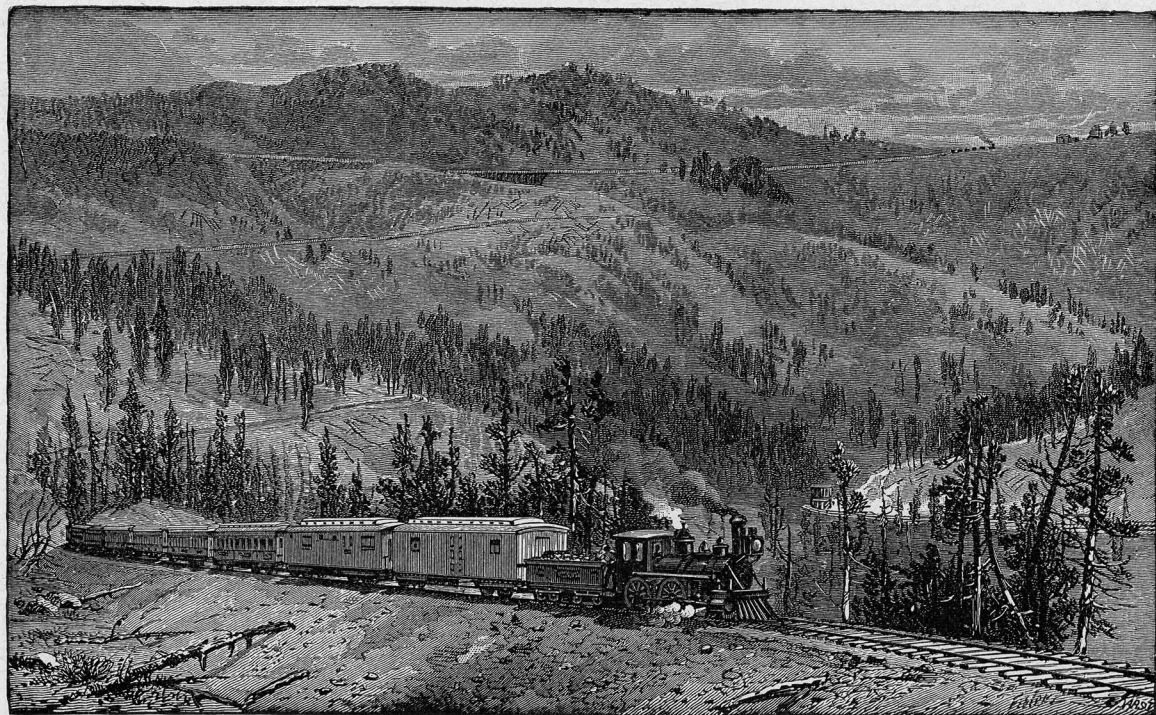
The drives in this vicinity are exceedingly varied and full of interest. The walks are numerous and charming. One of the prettiest glens in America is at hand and of easy access. The Railroad facilities are everything that could be desired, and the proximity to Denver makes it possible for business men to spend every day at business and every evening with their friends at the Park. Chautauqua Assembly is held annually.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

County Seat of El Paso County. Health Resort. Population, 12,000. Elevation, 5,982 feet.

This delightful little city is essentially one of homes where the families of many of the most influential business men of the State reside. It is a temperance town, with charming society and an elegant opera house, built as a place of enjoyment rather than as an investment, by some of the most successful citizens. There are many points of scenic interest within an hour's ride from the city. Among them may be mentioned Cheyenne Cañons, Austin's Glen, Blair Athol, Queen's Cañon and Glen Eyrie. No more delightful places can be found in which to enjoy the beautiful in Nature and to breathe the health-giving and exhilarating air than these. A full description of their attractions would be alone sufficient to fill this book.

Colorado Springs was laid out as a health resort and its fame as a sanitarium is wide-spread and thoroughly deserved. It is sheltered on the west by the range of mountains, on the east by bluffs, on the north by a spur of mountains called the Divide and on the southwest by Cheyenne Mountain. The town covers an area of four square miles, so there is plenty of ground around most of the houses; the streets are wide and lined with shade trees. The plateau on which Colorado Springs is built has two water-courses, dividing on the north and joining on the south. The ground has a gentle slope from north to south. The gravel which forms the subsoil is extremely porous, so there is a perfect natural drainage.



MARSHALL PASS—WESTERN SLOPE.

Besides the water conveyed in ditches for irrigating, pure cold water is brought in **iron pipes** from Ruxton's Creek, six miles away on the mountain side, where it is free from all contamination. The supply is practically unlimited and the pressure is such that fire can be extinguished without engines. The dry air, the altitude and the climatic conditions make this one of the best resorts in the world for those suffering from consumption. Physicians of the highest character assure the public that this climate is a sure cure for consumption, if the invalid will come before the disease has progressed too far. The death rate is very low, being 5.6 per 1,000; from zymotic diseases, 1.6 per 1,000.

BROADMOOR CASINO.—Located at the mouth of Cheyenne Cañon. Beautiful grounds surround the Casino building, with a lovely little lake covered with graceful boats. A celebrated orchestra discourses sweet music at afternoon and evening concerts during the season.

HOTELS.—The Antlers is one of the leading hotels of the State. It is a stone structure, built in the Queen Anne style, and is a prominent object as seen from the railroad. It has extensive parks and grounds. The Alamo Hotel is exceedingly popular and entertains a fine class of patrons. The Grand View Hotel is another excellent hostelry with good patronage. It commands a fine view of the mountains and Pike's Peak. There are a number of smaller hotels and a good supply of comfortable and home-like boarding-houses, in different parts of the town; also fine livery stables, where riding and driving horses and carriages of the best are furnished at reasonable prices.

COLORADO CITY.

Population, 2,500. Elevation, 6,110 feet.

Colorado City, the first territorial capital of Colorado, and at present a thriving railroad town, is situated on the D. & R. G. R. R., midway between Colorado Springs and Manitou Springs, seventy-eight miles from Denver. When Colorado City lost its title as territorial capital, its business suffered severely and the town fell into decay. This condition of affairs lasted for a number of years, but recently the erection of railroad shops and the establishment of new business enterprises aroused the old town from its lethargy and it is now on the high road to great prosperity.

MANITOU SPRINGS.

Watering-Place. Population, 2,000. Elevation, 6,318 feet.

Of all Nature's lovely spots few equal and none surpass in beauty of location, grandeur of surroundings and sublimity of scenery this veritable, "Gem of the Rockies." As a pleasure resort it presents to the tourist more objects of scenic interest than any resort of a like character in the old or new world, while its wonderful effervescent and mineral springs, soda and iron, make it the favorite resting place for invalids. The great superiority of Manitou's climate is found in its dryness and the even temperature the year round. In summer the cool breezes from the mountains temper the heat, the nights always being cool enough to allow that refreshing sleep so grateful to all and most needed by the invalid. So bracing is the air and free from enervating influences that a case of sunstroke is unknown in Manitou. The elevation is over a mile above sea-level and the pure dry air of the mountains is particularly strengthening to all who suffer from throat or lung troubles and is a specific for asthma or hay fever.

The winter months are warm and pleasant, so warm that excursions are almost daily made to the neighboring cañons and glens, where outdoor picnics are held with the same impunity as in summer. For several hours in the majority of winter days, invalids can sit out of doors without extra wraps; so strong is the

sun's heat that sun-shades are grateful. The mercury at this season of the year daily goes to sixty, seventy and seventy-five degrees above zero in the shade, and snow is never sufficient for sleighing; so light and rare is the fall of snow, which, under the warm influence of a Colorado sun, seldom lasts more than a day, that during the spring no period of melting snow is to be shunned, as in other climates. The winters here are exempt from a long train of diseases common to the lower elevations of the east, the high altitude, sparkling water and pure, dry mountain air rendering malaria, fevers, cholera and epidemic diseases almost unknown. The invalid will find health and strength returning to him, while those who are in good health find in Manitou immunity from sickness and an abundance of enjoyment. The tourist visits this resort for pleasure, the invalid for health, and both find their wishes gratified.

Manitou is situated six miles west of Colorado Springs, immediately at the foot of Pike's Peak. Here are the celebrated effervescent soda and iron springs, which in an early day gave the name "Springs" to the town of Colorado Springs. A branch railroad unites the two places, over which trains runs daily with sufficient frequency to accommodate the most exacting. Once domiciled in Manitou the way to enjoy it to the utmost is in the saddle. The riding horses are excellent; comfortable saddles for ladies and well-trained horses are furnished by all the livery stables. A Pike's Peak burro (donkey) brigade is a feature for the special benefit of the children, a careful guide taking the little ones for a ride every morning. There are more points of interest near Manitou than any other watering-place in the world. Following is a partial list with the distance in miles from town attached:

Ruxton Creek to Iron Springs and Hotel,	1	Monument Park, by carriage,	- - -	9
Ute Pass to Rainbow Falls and Grand Caverns,	1½	Seven Lakes, by horse trail,	- - -	9
Red Cañon,	3	by carriage road,	- - -	25
Crystal Park,	3	North Cheyenne Cañon,	- - -	8½
Garden of the Gods,	3	South Cheyenne Cañon,	- - -	9
Glen Eyrie,	5	Summit of Pike's Peak, by rail,	- - -	9
Monument Park, by trail,	7½	by trail,	- - -	13
		Williams Cañon,	- - -	2

In addition to these well-known localities, there are scores of cañons, caves, water-falls, and charming nooks which the sojourner, for health or pleasure, can seek out for himself. The village is thronged with visitors throughout the summer months; it is somewhat cooler and less dry than Colorado Springs in the summer and warmer in winter. The springs all contain more or less soda and some iron. They are peculiarly adapted for the dyspepsia of the consumptive and the Iron Ute Springs is specially remarkable for its blood-making qualities. This water is bottled and supplied to dealers throughout the country. For the pleasure-seeker and the invalid, Manitou is one of the most satisfactory resorts in the State. During the season the hotels are filled with guests from all parts of the Union. Society is represented by many of its best people, the evenings are made merry with hops and social gatherings and the days delightful with drives and rides and walks among the myriad of attractions this place affords.

MANITOU IN WINTER.—Sheltered on all sides from the harsh winds of winter, Manitou is especially adapted to the wants of those who wish to escape the rigors of this season in the East. The trees being denuded of their foliage, offer no obstruction to the full power of the sun's rays, which, reflected from the rocks, raise the temperature to pleasant warmth. The society at Manitou is excellent and the places of interest which may be visited numerous, thus adding to the pleasures of a winter residence there.

THE MINERAL SPRINGS are good for the following diseases: Acid dyspepsia, sour stomach, pyrosis, flatulency, kidney complaints, smarting, stinging pains in the back, bladder complaints, Bright's disease, diabetes, weakness from any cause, loss of appetite or strength, consumption, etc.

In the city limits are nine cold mineral springs. These may be divided into two groups. The soda spring—resembling in taste and properties the Apollinaris water—and the iron springs.

ANALYSIS OF THE MINERAL SPRINGS.

By O. LEOW, MINERALOGIST AND CHEMIST OF THE WHEELER EXPEDITION.

IN A PINT OF THE SPRING WATER THERE ARE CONTAINED IN GRAINS:

	NAVAJO.	MANITOU.	SHOSHONE.	IRON.	LITTLE CHIFF.
Carbonate of soda,	8 3-4	3 1-3	1 1-5	4 1-7	1 1-17
“ lithia,	1-50	1-67	trace.	trace.	trace.
“ lime,	9 1-17	7 3-4	7 3-5	4 1-8	5 1-4
“ magnesia,	2 1-5	1 1-2	—	1 1-50	1
“ iron,	trace.	—	—	2-5	1-8
Sulphate of potash,	1 1-7	1	1-3	1-2	1-2
“ soda,	1 1-4	1 2-3	2 3-5	2 1-5	3 3-5
Chloride of sodium,	2 3-4	2 1-3	3	1 1-5	3 1-3
Silica,	1-10	1-7	trace.	1-5	1-7
Total solid constituents,	25 1-3	18 1-5	7	19 3-4	15
Gases,	—	Free.	carbonic.	carbonic.	—
Degrees of Fahrenheit,	50.2 deg.	56 deg.	—	48.5 deg.	43 deg.

HOTELS.—Manitou is well provided with hotels and the accommodations are of a very superior quality, equal in every respect to the best hotels of the most popular watering-places of the East. The leading hosteleries, with their capacity in sleeping rooms, are named in the annexed list:

Barker Hotel,	200	Cliff House,	350
The Mansions,	300	Manitou House,	250
Iron Springs Hotel,	150		

There are in addition to the above many excellent small hotels, besides cottages which may be rented for a period of weeks or months.

PLACES OF INTEREST NEAR MANITOU.

THE GARDEN OF THE GODS has been described and photographed more than any other place of scenic interest in Colorado, but words or pictures fail to give even the faintest idea of its wealth of gorgeous color, or of the noble view which its gateway frames. The portals of this famed gateway spring from the level plain to a height of three hundred and thirty feet and glow with the most brilliant coloring of red. There is an outer parapet of pure white and there are inner columns of varied hues, the whole suggesting the ruins of a vast temple, once the receptacle of the sacred shrine of the long-buried gods. Within the Garden the rocks assume strange mimetic forms, and the imagination of the spectator is kept busy discovering resemblances to figures of beasts and birds, of men and women and of strange freaks in architecture.

GLEN EYRIE is situated at the entrance of Queen's Cañon and is a wild and romantic retreat in which is built the summer residence of a gentleman of wealth whose permanent home is now in the East. Within the glen, which is made sylvan by thickly-growing native shrubbery, covered with wild clematis, are a great confusion of enormous pillars of exquisitely tinted pink sandstone.

CATHEDRAL ROCK AND THE MAJOR DOMO, which have gained a world-wide fame through pictures and descriptions, are to be found in Glen Eyrie, as are also "The Sisters," "Vulcan's Anvil" and "Melrose Abbey." These are all grand and impressive shapes of stone glowing with the most brilliant hues of red and pink, of cream and white and amber.

BLAIR ATHOL is about a mile north of Glen Eyrie and resembles the latter, with the exception of shrubbery and water. No residence has been erected here, as the difficulty of obtaining water has been too great to be successfully overcome. The quaint forms of rock and their wealth of brilliant color, together with the frequent shade of evergreen trees, make this an interesting and attractive spot.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF MANITOU.

BEAR CREEK CAÑON is reached by taking the road to Colorado Springs and turning to the right just before reaching Colorado City. This is a beautiful drive of five miles, at the end of which the government trail to Pike's Peak carries the horsemen and footmen to the summit. The Cañon is a picturesque wooded glen with a dashing torrent and abounding in wild flowers. Bears are still frequently seen here, but they shrink modestly from forcing their attentions upon strangers, and retire precipitately when made aware of the vicinity of callers.

THE CHEYENNE CAÑONS are favorite resorts for picnic and pleasure parties. Both these Cañons give one a good idea of the gorges which abound in the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains. They are deep gashes in the heart of Cheyenne Mountain and display grand faces of magnificent red granite hundreds of feet in height. The Douglas spruce, the Rocky Mountain pine, the white spruce, and that most lovely tree of all, the Picea Grandis, grow in great numbers in both cañons, while the Virginia creeper, two species of clematis (mauve and white) and other climbers add grace and charm to the scene. A stairway at the Seven Falls in South Cheyenne Cañon leads to the last resting place of "H. H.," Helen Hunt Jackson, who selected this spot for her grave. The stream in North Cheyenne Cañon is larger than that in the southern gorge, but the latter forms a magnificent cascade descending five hundred feet in seven leaps.

SEVEN FALLS is the name given to the cascade referred to above and it is well worthy of the admiration its beauty always excites.

THE CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN TOLL-ROAD is well worth seeing. It ascends the mountains about one-half mile south of the entrance to South Cheyenne Cañon, winding for about ten miles, with easy grades, through very fine scenery, and at times affording glimpses down in the cañon below.

THE SEVEN LAKES are reached by means of the last described road. The lakes are picturesque, as such sheets of water usually are among the mountains, and there is a hotel for the accommodation of visitors.

"MY GARDEN" is a very favorite resort, discovered by "H. H.," the authoress and poet. Take the Cheyenne road one and a half miles from Colorado Springs, then follow due south past Broad Moor dairy farm half a mile, then through a gate across the "Big Hollow," and "My Garden" is reached, a lovely pine grove crowning a plateau, with an exquisite view of the range behind it.

MONUMENT PARK, Edgerton station, sixty-seven miles south from Denver and eight miles northward from Colorado Springs and Manitou, is a pleasant day's excursion. "The Pines," a comfortable hotel, situated in the center of the Park, one-half mile from the depot, commanding a fine view of Pike's Peak and Cheyenne Mountain Range, is open at all times for the accommodation of guests and can furnish saddle-horses and carriages on premises. This park is chiefly remarkable for its very fantastic forms, in which time and the action of air and water have worn the cream-colored sandstone rocks, which the valleys have exposed, forming grotesque groups of figures, some of them resembling human beings, viz.: Dutch Wedding, Quaker Meeting, Lone Sentinel, Dutch Parliament, Vulcan's Anvil and Workshop, Romeo and Juliet, Necropolis or Silent City, The Duchess, Mother Judy and Colonnade; all of these and many others too numerous to mention are within easy walking distance of "The Pines."

TEMPLETON'S GAP.—A very pleasant drive can be taken to Templeton's Gap, which is situated just north of Austin's Bluffs, and is a sharp depression in the surrounding hills characterized by quaint monumental forms of rock.

UTE PASS leads westward from Manitou over the range into South Park. It is now a wagon road cut in many places from the face of the cliff, the rocks towering thousands of feet above it on one side, and on the other presenting a sheer descent of nearly as many feet down to where the Fountain brawls along over its rugged channel. The Pass was formerly used as a pony trail by the Ute Indians in their descents to the plains and in their visits to the "Big Medicine" of the healing springs—the name given Manitou by the aborigines. No pleasanter ride or drive can be taken than up Ute Pass. The scenery is grand and the view one of great loveliness.

RAINBOW FALLS are only a mile and a half from Manitou up the Pass, and are well worthy of a visit. They are the most accessible and the most beautiful

falls on the eastern slope of the Rockies and are visited by thousands of tourists every season.

THE MANITOU GRAND CAVERNS have added an attractive feature to the diversified wonders of nature surrounding Manitou Springs.

The caverns are located one and a half miles from Manitou Springs. They were discovered by their present owner, Mr. George W. Snider, in the year 1881, but were only opened to the public in 1885.

The route to the caverns takes us up the historic and beautiful Ute Pass to a point beyond Rainbow Falls, where the road turns to the right and climbs by an easy grade to the elevated spur above. Much labor and money have been expended to make this avenue of approach the best of any of the famous drives in the surrounding region.

Unlike Mammoth Cave or the Luray Caverns of Virginia, the Manitou Grand Caverns are located amid the most superb scenery. Directly in front, as we stand at the portal, Pike's Peak is reared above the lesser domes of the Rockies, its majestic snowy crest standing out boldly against the clear sky. Below is the winding road by which we have come, and, by a moment's walk along the slope southward, a view is obtained hardly to be surpassed within the whole range of the mountains. Deep and shadowy Williams Cañon is at our feet, and in the valley far below, nestled at the gateway of the Pass, is Manitou Springs. Out upon the plain beyond the mesa, we note Colorado Springs, and gaze across the vast level expanse beyond as one looks out upon the sea.

It is not possible, within our limited space, to adequately convey an idea of the varied chambers, avenues and by-ways of the Caverns.

In the Bee Line vestibule stands the Grant Monument, which is being built by visitors from loose stone at hand.

There are three routes from the vestibule to choose from, leading to separate groups of chambers. In Canopy Avenue, the student of Geology will be interested in the fossils and well-defined animal remains discovered. This avenue terminates in Stalactite Hall. The guide calls attention successively to the Duck's Head, Wax Candles, Ape, Snow Owl, Banyan Tree, Broken Column, the Wreck and Horse-shoe Tunnel.

Again, finding the vestibule, we pass through the narrows, and passing the cascade, enter the Rotunda, stalagmites springing from the floor to meet the pendant stalactites that grace the ceiling. There is much in this fairy chamber to suggest the famed crystal caves of Bellamar, near Matanzas, Cuba.

A great chamber, with a ceiling not less than sixty feet from the level floor, has been named the Opera House. Here is the grandpa and grandchild and Andromeda, still chained to the rock.

Passing beneath the Natural Bridge, galleries are reached by a stairway leading to the superb Guadalupe Dome and

CONCERT HALL. This room contains the most marvelous feature of the caverns. The visitor, upon entering, faces the organ loft, thirty feet from the floor, where, as though built in the wall of the cavern, stands the famous stalactite organ, formed of clear stalactites from a few inches to several feet in length and one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch in thickness. This natural instrument, under the touch of a player, gives the full musical scale and is played by the guide, rendering pleasing airs resembling in tone the beautiful chimes of a village church.

Near by is the priest in his cap and robes of white. The ceiling of this grand apartment, which is said to extend five hundred feet, bears the well-defined imprint of an enormous foot.

With a too-hasty glance at the Pond Lilies, Massive Curtains and Cauliflower Garden, we again seek the vestibule and explore the third avenue and its wonders. This devious passage has been humorously called the D. & R. G. Narrow Gauge. Upon the left is Hooper's Vineyard, so called in honor of the General Passenger Agent of the railroad just named.

Hanging Rock, caught in the grip of the cleft above our heads, is noticed with some trepidation, and then we are in the presence of Rainbow Falls, or the Interior Cascade, and then the Fairy Bridal Chamber. Now look at the Wet

Blanket, and now from the midst of a pearly confusion of forms we are shown the Elk's Head, Chicken's Head, Man on Horseback, Rocky Mountain Sheep, and a score of strangely natural creations of the silent trickling waters, which attest the wondrous beauty of Nature's laws.

The Manitou Grand Caverns are open throughout the entire year, the temperature within being uniformly comfortable.

No visitor to the now celebrated springs of Manitou should leave without devoting an hour or so to their inspection.

MANITOU PARK is reached by a ride of twenty miles up Ute Pass and is a favorite resort for tourists. Hunting and fishing are excellent here and good accommodations are to be had. Those who enjoy camping will find this a particularly pleasing and satisfactory place.

WILLIAMS CAÑON is within ten minutes walk of any of the hotels and is situated northwest of the town. It is picturesque in the extreme. Its lofty walls of vari-colored rocks, broken into battlements and towers and soaring pinnacles, are a never-ending source of surprise and delight.

THE CAVE OF THE WINDS is situated in Williams Cañon.

ENGLEMAN'S CAÑON is southwest of Manitou and is within the limits of a quiet stroll. So great have been the improvements in this cañon within the last two years that it is deserving of special mention. In fact, this is almost a second Manitou among the hills. The spring itself has also felt the hand of improvement and all the surroundings show the influence of capital wisely employed to enhance the beauties of nature. In the center of all these beauties stands the Iron Springs Hotel.

PIKE'S PEAK TRAIL.—The ascent of Pike's Peak is made by following the trail beyond the Iron Springs. The scenery is superb and the trip can be made on horseback the entire distance. It can be accomplished in six hours and the grand view from the summit will thoroughly repay the tourist for all the expense and fatigue of the trip.

CARRIAGE ROAD TO THE PEAK.—An excellent carriage road has been completed to the summit of Pike's Peak, affording those who desire the easiest method of ascent an opportunity to behold the magnificent view, with a minimum of fatigue.

RED CAÑON is so called from the brilliant color of its rocks, which are stained in the deepest crimson. It is three miles east of Manitou and is reached by taking the road to Colorado Springs and turning to the right about a mile west of Colorado City.

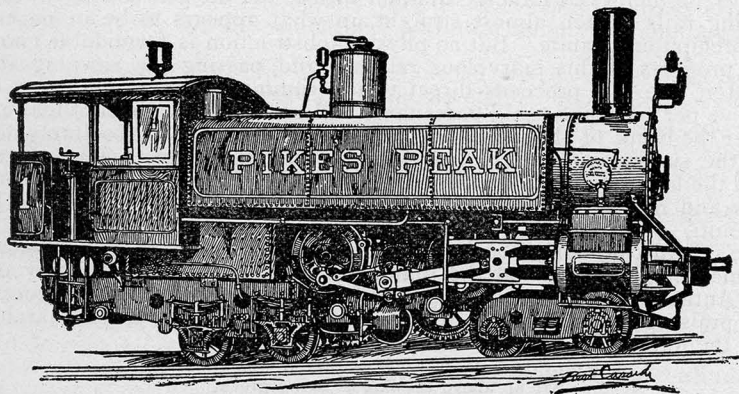
CRYSTAL PARK is fifteen hundred feet above Manitou and immediately south of the city. There is a wagon road leading to the Park four miles long. On the trip there are many places from which Manitou and Colorado Springs can be seen. Perpendicular cliffs seem to touch the clouds and it is wonderful for its thousand varied scenes and distant views. The entrance is through a narrow gorge and once inside a grand spectacle greets the eye. A level plateau of land is seen, largely covered by young and thrifty pine trees; two streams cross this plateau and unite near the gateway. The park is bordered by high bluffs and mountains. Cameron's Cone is boldly outlined against the sky at the southwest.

THE MESA ROAD is a beautiful drive of five miles. It is best reached, from Manitou, by way of the Garden of the Gods. Turning to the right from the lodge gates of Glen Eyrie, the road ascends the great bluff and reaches the summit of the mesa, hence its name. This plateau is as level as a table, and the road for three miles rivals in smoothness the most perfect of boulevards. The view from the mesa is grand and comprehensive and no one should omit from his programme a drive over this road between Manitou and Colorado Springs.

THE MANITOU BATH-HOUSE.—Manitou is provided with one of the largest and most complete bath-houses in Colorado. The building is an ornament to the town, being in the Queen Anne style of architecture and supplied with all the modern improvements. Baths furnished with the healing waters of the mineral springs can be taken at any degree of temperature and under the directions of a physician and skilled attendants.

THE PIKE'S PEAK RAILROAD.

The Cog Wheel Railroad to the summit of Pike's Peak, which was completed and put in operation on July 1st, 1891, is the most novel railway in the world. When it reaches its objective point above the clouds, at a height of 14,147 feet above sea-level, it renders almost insignificant, by comparison, the famous cog-way up Mt. Washington and the incline railway up the Rhigi in Switzerland. From its station in Manitou, just above the Iron Springs, to the station on the summit of Pike's Peak, the Manitou & Pike's Peak Railway is just eight and three-quarter miles in length. The cost of construction of the road was a half million of dollars. While it could have been built for many thousands of dollars less by putting in wooden bridges and trestles, light ties and light rails, those in charge of the building of the road would not consent to the use of any flimsy material for the sake of the saving of *any* sum of money—a substantial road that would insure absolute safety being economical, as well as a guarantee for putting the road from the start on a paying basis. The road-bed is solid and from fifteen to twenty feet wide, leaving fully five feet on each side of the cars. The culverts are solid masonry; the four short bridges are of iron girders resting on first-class masonry. There are an extra number of ties which are extra heavy and extra long. The



THE MOUNTAIN CLIMBER.

rails are standard "T" rails with a double cog rail in the center. This cog rail weighs one hundred and ten tons to the mile, which is unusually heavy. The rail is built in sections, each being put into a lathe and the teeth cut. The contract requires that each tooth shall be within the fiftieth part of an inch of the size specified. At intervals of every two hundred feet the track is anchored to solid masonry to prevent any possibility of the track slipping from its bed. The cars are designed to hang low—within eighteen inches of the rails. Each engine, built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, has three cog and pinion appliances, which can be worked together or independently. In each cog appliance is a double set of pinion brakes that work in the cog, either one of which when used can stop the engine in ten inches, going either way, on any grade and at the maximum speed, eight miles an hour. The cars are not tilted, but the seats are arranged so as to give the passenger a level sitting. The engine pushes the cars, instead of drawing them, which is of great advantage in the fact that the passengers' eyes are not constantly menaced by cinders. The cars also work independently of engine and can be let down alone if necessary. One hundred people make a load for the train and about three hours are consumed in making the trip. Stops are made at interesting points on the way up. Three trips per day are made, and a visit to the summit of the grand old mountain can be made in half a day with ease and comfort.

GRAND SCENERY OF THE ASCENT.

As the ascent is made, many opportunities are given, for exquisite views of the world below, through vistas in the trees, with the eastern plains glowing in the sunshine, and extending as far as vision reaches, and limited only by the blue horizon's verge. About half way up the mountain and directly on the line of the railway, reached also by the trail, lies the Half-way House.

When the head-waters of Ruxton Creek are reached, the road curves to the southwest, and "Windy Point" is attained. From here one has a distinct view of Manitou, Colorado City and Colorado Springs. The "Cathedral Spires" and the "Great Gateway" of the Garden of the Gods appear like the castles set by the giants for a stupendous game of chess. We are now far above timber-line. On all sides can be seen strange flowers, of lovely forms and varied hues. Plants which attain considerable proportions on the plains are here reduced to their lowest terms. It is not an unusual thing to find a sunflower-stalk on the prairies rising to a height of from eight to ten feet; here they grow like dandelions in the grass, yet retaining all their characteristics of form and color. Beyond this mountain meadow are great fields of disintegrated granite, broken cubes of pink rock, so vast in extent that they might well be the ruins of all the ancient cities in the world. Far below flash the waters of Lake Morain, and beyond, to the southward, lie the Seven Lakes. Another turn of the track to the northward, and the shining rails stretch almost straight up what appears to be an inaccessible wall of precipitous granite. But no physical obstruction is formidable enough to stop the progress of this marvelous railway; and, passing the yawning abyss of the "Crater," the line proceeds direct to the summit. The grade here is one of twenty-five per cent. and timid passengers will not escape a thrill of fear as they gaze over the brink of this precipice, although the danger is absolutely nothing. At last the summit is reached, and, disembarking, the tourists can seek refreshments in the hotel and then spend the time before the train returns in enjoying the view and in rambling over the seventy acres of broken granite which form the summit.

Pike's Peak has long been an object of admiration to the world because of its commanding position and the glamour thrown around it by history and tradition. Authors have expended all their skill in describing it and poets have sung its praises. Among the more recent poetical tributes to this monarch of the range is the following sonnet by Prof. William H. Tibbols:

Into the boundless air so thin and cold,
Far up above the line of living green,
Rises thy granite peak, gray, grand, serene.
Thy seamed sides, all broken, rugged, bold,
Speak of volcanic ages yet untold,
And tow'ring high through riven clouds is seen
Thy summit glistening in the sunlight sheen,
All undisturbed by storms that thee enfold.
The morning sun gilds first thy top. His last
Ray fires thy crest—an oriflamme it seems,
While shadows deepen over vale and plain.
In thy deep chasms th' eternal snows held fast
Keep ever fresh and full the living streams,
That in cascades now fall and fall again.

The majesty of greatness and the mystery of minuteness are here brought face to face. The thoughtful mind is awed by the contemplation of this scene, and when the reflection comes that these great spaces are but grains of sand on an infinite shore of creation, and that there are worlds of beauty as vast and varied between the tiny flowers and the ultimate researches of the microscope as those which exist on an ascending scale between the flowers and the great globe itself, the mind is overwhelmed with wonder and admiration.

PUEBLO.

Manufacturing and Commercial City. Population, 40,000. Elevation, 4,667 feet.

Pueblo lies on both sides of the Arkansas River in a basin surrounded on three sides by mountain ranges, but at a distance of thirty miles from the foothills. The original town was a trading-post in early days, at the junction of the Fountain qui Bouille, or boiling spring, with the Arkansas.

Upon the arrival of its first railroad, the Denver & Rio Grande, in 1874, the town grew quite rapidly, and the new town of South Pueblo was organized, now consolidated with Pueblo proper, making in population the second city of the State. The awakening of the mining interest of the State, as witnessed in the rapid growth of Leadville and the development of the coal, iron and other mineral territory tributary to Pueblo, settled the destiny of this locality as the future Pittsburg of the West.

Near Pueblo are excellent quarries of limestone for manufacturing and building purposes. West, some thirty miles, are the famous Cañon coal fields, containing the best fuel for domestic and steam-heating purposes found west of Pennsylvania. Low altitude, cheap fuel and close proximity to the many mineral districts of the State, make this location the natural point for all kinds of manufacturing.

Three extensive smelting works located here produce great quantities of lead and silver bullion, refined lead, silver, gold and copper. Here are located the large steel works of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, where the visitor can see in course of manufacture pig-iron, Bessemer steel rails, steel and iron nails, castings and merchant bar-iron, all from Colorado ores. Every material used in the manufacture of iron in many forms is found near Pueblo. Besides these there are numerous foundries, machine shops and various other manufacturing establishments. A woolen mill, a glass factory and furniture factory are among the new enterprises now in hand.

Pueblo is the center of the Rio Grande Railroad system, which, with its three rails for standard and narrow-gauge cars and its sixteen hundred miles of rock-ballasted road-bed penetrates the mountain fastnesses of the Rockies, and brings down hill to Pueblo, from all points of the compass, the products of the vast mineral fields of the State, here to be transmitted into articles of utility, or to be transhipped across the plains.

The Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railway, completed and opened through to the Gulf, March 28, 1888, opens another immense territory for the output of her mineral product and places her within one thousand miles of ocean commerce.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and the Missouri Pacific roads give Pueblo direct communication with other eastern points, and the Rock Island Railroad rounds out the trio.

Situated midway between the farming regions lying eastward and the hundreds of mining camps of the Rockies, Pueblo presents not only an inviting field for all kinds of mercantile enterprises, which makes it a prominent wholesale point, but with its low altitude, equable climate and warm magnetic mineral springs, superior hotel accommodations and every facility for enjoyment, it is one of the best winter resorts for invalids to be found in the Union.

The level mesa on the south and the broken hills in the northern portion of the city are delightful locations for homes and public parks.

The social, educational and religious interests are well attended to and all tourists will remember with pleasure their visit to the city.

HOTELS.—THE GRAND is among the best hotels in the West. It is entirely new and newly and elegantly furnished, being opened in September, 1887. The house is beautifully located, sufficiently retired to be pleasant for tourists and yet convenient to the business part of the city. The street cars pass the door for all points. The accommodations at the Grand are equal to the best hotels in New York or Boston; it has all modern conveniences, baths, electric bells and lights, elevators and steam heat. The cuisine is of the best and the service unsurpassed. Special rates are made to those remaining any considerable length of time. The St. James (formerly Numa), under new management, has been refurnished complete and is now very popular with the traveler and tourist. The Victoria Hotel commands an excellent patronage. There is also a most excellent eating-house and hotel in the Union Depot, conducted by Mr. E. A. Thayer, who has the management of all the hotels on the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande R. R., the reputation of which is surpassed by none. The Farris Hotel is also recommended to the public as satisfactory in every respect, both as to rates and the accommodations offered.

Through Pueblo the tourist passes to reach Espanola, Durango and Silverton on the south, Leadville on the northwest, or Gunnison, Grand Junction, Salt Lake City and Ogden on the western route for San Francisco.

PARNASSUS SPRINGS.—A pleasant drive of twelve miles, southwest from Pueblo, takes us to Parnassus Springs, among the foot-hills of the Greenhorn Mountains. These waters—muriated alkaline—have been tested with marked benefit, especially in cases characterized as gastric complaints.

CARLISLE SPRINGS are situated twenty miles above Pueblo, on the Arkansas River. These purgative alkaline waters are as yet unimproved, but give good promise of becoming popular on account of their medicinal qualities.

CLARK'S MAGNETIC MINERAL SPRING.—This celebrated spring has a large and elegant bath-house, fitted up with all the latest improvements and conveniences for bathing. Good hotel accommodations have also been added convenient to the spring, which, with the marvelous curative properties of the water, low altitude, fine climate and railroad connections with all points, make it the most desirable health resort in the West. The water is used both internally and externally; it is clear, bright and agreeable to the taste as it issues from the spring at a temperature of 80° Fahrenheit, being readily absorbed by the system, and agreeable and soothing to the dyspeptic. This water has acquired a national reputation for curing Bright's disease of the kidneys.

VETA PASS.

The ascent of this famous pass is one of the great engineering achievements of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. The line follows the ravine formed by a small stream, La Veta Mountain rising on the right. At the head of this gulch is the wonderful "Muleshoe Curve," the sharpest curve of the kind known in railroad engineering. In the center of the bend is a bridge, and the sparkling waters of the mountain stream can be seen flashing and foaming in their rocky bed below. Standing on the rear platform of the Pullman car, as the train rounds the curve, the tourist can see the engineer and fireman attending to their duties.

From this point the ascent of "Dump Mountain" begins, rocks and precipitous escarpments of shaly soil to the right and perpendicular cliffs and chasms to the left. The ascent is slowly made, two great Mogul engines urging their iron sinews to the giant task.

The view to the eastward is one of great extent and magnificence. The plains stretch onward to the dim horizon line like a gently undulating ocean, from which rises the twin cones of the Wahatoya, strangely fascinating in their symmetrical beauty. At the summit of the pass the railroad reaches an elevation of 9,393 feet above the sea.

Veta Mountain is to the right, as the ascent of the pass is made, and rises with smooth sides and splintered pinnacles to a height of 11,176 feet above the sea level. The stupendous proportions of this mountain, the illimitable expanse of plains, the symmetrical cones of the Spanish peaks presents a picture upon which it is a never-ceasing delight for the eye to dwell. The train rolls steadily forward on its winding course, at last reaching the apex, glides into the timber and halts at the handsome stone station over 9,000 feet above the level of the distant sea. The downward journey is past Sierra Blanca and old Fort Garland and through that pastoral and picturesque valley known as San Luis Park.

TRINIDAD.

Commercial and Manufacturing City. **Population, 10,000.** **Elevation, 5,994 feet.**

THE CITY OF TRINIDAD is situated on the Southern extension of the D. & R. G. R. R., two hundred and eleven miles from Denver, and being the largest city in Southern Colorado, is the trade and money center for an immense territory, including portions of Northern Texas, Southern Colorado and Northern New Mexico. In

natural resources, Trinidad is exceedingly rich, being the center of the largest coal belt in the world and the supply depot for all the coke used in the Great West. In addition to coal and coke in the immediate vicinity, iron exists in unlimited quantities. The supply of gypsum, granite, alum, fire-clay, silica, grit, or grindstone, limestone and the finest of building stone is absolutely inexhaustible. Trinidad, from the natural deposits alone, must of necessity become a manufacturing center of vast importance and has already taken advance steps in this regard. A \$200,000 rolling mill is now under way. The manufacture of cement, mineral paint, lime and plaster of paris are all important industries, while the production of building brick is very large in its proportions. Fire-brick and silica brick will soon be an additional industry. In and around Trinidad no less than three thousand laborers are now employed, and this large and daily increasing number of men spend their money in Trinidad. The city has water-works, gas-works, electric light, street cars and other metropolitan improvements. The schools and churches are very superior, while the business houses and residences are a credit to the city. Situated five thousand, nine hundred and ninety-four feet above the level of the sea, insures a delightful climate, free from malaria and other poisons common to lower altitudes, while the scenic surroundings are unsurpassed. Trinidad is a railroad center, with three great trunk lines already in operation, with three more moving toward it. Trinidad is the most important wool center in Colorado, being the original market for 3,000,000 pounds. The city is also a great cattle center and, for that reason, the largest hide and pelt-receiving point of the State. Woolen mills and tanneries are a certainty. To-day Trinidad is enjoying an unprecedented growth, doing more building than any other city, in proportion to population, between the Mississippi River and Pacific Ocean. It is a point of interest on the "Scenic Line of the World," which none can afford to pass without at least a visit.

HOTELS.—Trinidad is well supplied with accommodations for the public. Among its hotels may be mentioned the Southern, the Grand Union, the Trinidad and the United States.

OJO CALIENTE.

Health Resort—Hot Springs. Population, 300. Elevation, 7,324 feet.

The celebrated hot springs of Ojo Caliente, New Mexico, are situated eleven miles west of Barranca, a station a few miles north of the entrance to Comanche Cañon, on the southern extension of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and sixty-four miles south of Antonito. Stages to and from the springs connect with passenger trains, making quick time over an excellent road. The altitude of the springs is about seven thousand feet and the climate at all seasons of the year mild and pleasant. The springs have been noted for their curative qualities from time immemorial, having been frequented by the Indians previous to Spanish occupation and highly esteemed by both races since that date. They have proved remarkably successful in the treatment of rheumatism, skin diseases, derangement of the kidneys and bladder and especially of all venereal diseases. Cases of paralysis, after resisting the usual appliances of medicine, have been sent to Ojo Caliente and immediately and permanently relieved. The springs lie in a pleasant valley, one thousand feet lower than Barranca, surrounded by high bluffs capped with basaltic cliffs. On the top of these cliffs are table lands, on which are found the ruins of prehistoric buildings not unlike the Indian pueblos of the present day, but of which the Indians know nothing and even their traditions furnish no account. Four miles above the village are larger springs of tepid water, the mineral deposits from which have built up great mounds full of strange caves and glittering with saline incrustations. About three miles from Ojo Caliente is a high mountain called Cerro Colorado, from its peculiar reddish brown color, which, according to the statement of the inhabitants, exhibited marked evidences of volcanic action only fifty-four years ago. It has a well-defined crater and offers an inviting field for the investigations of the geologist.

HOTELS.—The Hot Springs Hotel is provided with all the modern comforts and conveniences for guests.

COMANCHE CAÑON is encountered a short distance above Embudo, on the New Mexico extension of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. By means of this cañon the road makes its descent to the Rio Grande Valley. The cañon is rugged, difficult and striking, frequent cuts are made through hills of marl overlaid with a drift of basaltic rock, and the marvels of engineering share the tourist's admiration with the grandeur of the scenery.

ESPANOLA.

Southern Terminus Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Population, 100. Elevation, 5,589 feet.

ESPANOLA is situated on the Rio Grande del Norte and is the southern terminus of the New Mexico extension of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. It is in the heart of a quaint and interesting region, closely contiguous to the ruins of the ancient cliff dwellings and pueblos of the remnants of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country. A week or longer can be profitably spent here in visiting the points of interest in the vicinity. The Mexican town of Santa Cruz, the Indian pueblos of San Juan, Santa Clara and San Yldefonso and the cliff ruins, near Santa Clara, are all of supreme interest. This is a very delightful route to reach Santa Fé, via the line of the Santa Fé Southern Railroad, which has been completed to the ancient Mexican city, and the ride through the wind-carved sand hills and past ruins of prehistoric races is of great interest.

PLACES OF INTEREST NEAR ESPANOLA.

SANTA CRUZ is a most interesting old Mexican town, situated on the Rio Grande del Norte, directly opposite Espanola. Its chief attraction is the ancient church, erected in the sixteenth century, which contains several paintings and images sent over from Spain at the time of the conquest.

THE PUEBLO OF SAN JUAN is situated on the Rio Grande, about four miles above Espanola, and one and a half miles from the railroad. There are twenty-six similar Indian towns, nineteen of which are situated in New Mexico and seven in Arizona. Nine of them are on the line of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, or its immediate vicinity, viz.: Taos, Picurio, San Juan, Santa Clara, San Yldefonso, Pojaque, Nombe, Cuyamaque and Tesuque. The different pueblos closely resemble each other in construction. The dwellings are all built of mud-colored adobe or sun-dried bricks and are arranged so as to enclose a plaza or public square. The walls are from two to four feet in thickness and the roofs are of timbers covered with dirt a foot or more in depth. Many houses are two, and some even four or five stories, or rather terraces, in height, each successive story being set back some twelve or fifteen feet from the side walls of the next story below. The usual manner of entering these dwellings is by ascending a ladder outside the building to the roof and through a hole descending into the interior by another ladder, though some, as a modern improvement, have doors cut in the side walls. This method was doubtless adopted as a defensive measure during troublesome times, when it was often necessary to convert the pueblo into a fortress from which to repel hostile invasions.

PUEBLO OF SANTA CLARA.—A few miles below the pueblo of San Juan is the pueblo of Santa Clara, just across the river from Chamita, a station on the Denver & Rio Grande line. Its characteristics are similar to those of the pueblos already described.

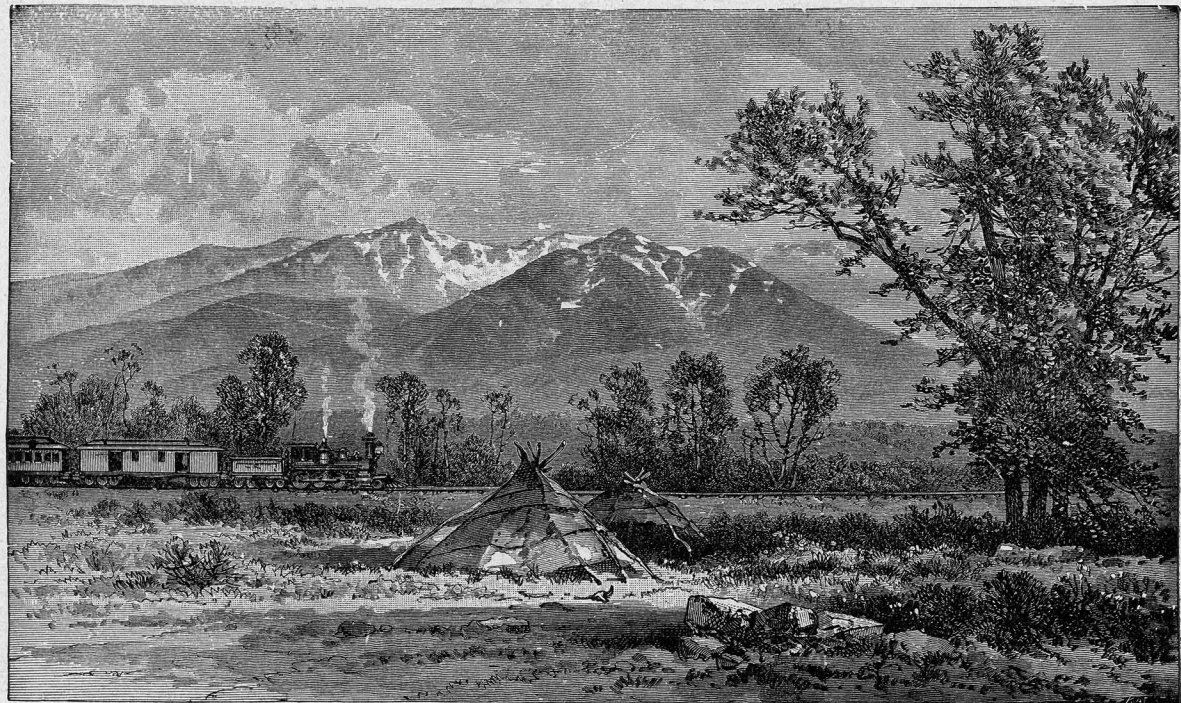
THE PUEBLO DE TAOS.—Twenty miles above Embudo is the Pueblo de Taos. This is considered the most interesting as well as the most perfect specimen of a Pueblo Indian fortress. It consists of two communistic houses, each five stories high, and a Roman Catholic church (now in a ruined condition) which stands near, although apart from, the dwellings. Around the fortress are seven circular mounds, which at first suggests the idea of being the work of Mound-Builders. On further examination they prove to be the sweating chambers or

Turkish baths of this curious people. The largest appears also to serve the purpose of a council chamber and mystic hall, where rites peculiar to the tribe (about which they are very reticent) are performed. The Pueblo Indians delight to adorn themselves in gay colors, and form very interesting and picturesque subjects for the artist, especially when associated with their quaint surroundings. They are skilled in the manufacture of pottery, basket-making and bead-work. The grand annual festival of these Indians occurs on the 30th of September, and the ceremonies are of a peculiarly interesting character.

All of these ancient pueblos are easy of access via the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and abound in objects of interest, dating back many hundreds of years before the occupation of the country by the whites, and will fully repay the tourist for the time and expense necessary to visit them.

INDIAN FESTIVAL AT PUEBLO DE TAOS.—Jesuitism has grafted its faith upon the superstitions of the Montezumas and a curious fruitage is the result. The mystic rites of the Pueblo Indians, performed at Pueblo de Taos in honor of San Geronimo (St. Jerome), upon each succeeding 30th day of September, attract large concourses of people, and are of great interest to either the ethnologist, ecclesiastic or tourist. A brief description can give but a faint idea of these ceremonies, but may serve to arouse an interest in this matter. In the early morning of St. Jerome's day, a black-robed Indian makes a recitation from the top of the pueblo to the assembled multitude below. In the plaza stands a pine-tree pole fifty feet in height and from a cross piece at the top dangles a live sheep with legs tied together and back down. Besides the sheep, a garland of such fruits and vegetables as the valley produces, together with a basket of bread and grain, hang from the pole. The bell in the little adobe chapel sounds and a few of the Indians go into mass. A curious service follows. A rubicund Mexican priest is the celebrant, while two old Mexicans in modern dress and a Pueblo Indian in a red blanket are acolytes. When the host is elevated, an Indian at the door beats a villainous drum and four musket shots are discharged. After the services are concluded a procession is formed and marches to the race track, which is three hundred yards in length. The runners have prepared themselves in the *estufas*, or underground council chambers, and soon appear. There are fifty of them, and all are naked except a breech-clout and are painted no two alike. Fifty other runners to contest with these arrive from the other pueblo. They form in line on either side of the course and a slow, graceful dance ensues. All at once three hundred mad young Mexicans rush through the throng on their wild ponies, the leader swinging by the neck the *gallo*, or cock. Then the races begin, two runners from each side darting down the track cheered by their companions. No sooner do they reach the goal than two others start off, and thus for two hours, until the sum of victories gained by individuals entitles one party or the other to claim success. The race decided, the runners range themselves in two facing lines and, preceded by the drum, begin a slow, side-wise march. Now the excitement runs high. The lines are broken and the Indians, chanting weirdly, have hard work to make their way through the struggling mass of two or three thousand spectators. To add to the excitement, the women cast loaves of bread and cakes from the terraces of the pueblo, for which all scramble in a headlong, hap-hazard fashion. At length the *estufas* have again swallowed up the runners and the forenoon ceremonies are ended. The afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock is consumed by the antics of six naked and hideously-painted clowns. As the sun nears the west interest centers around the pole, where the poor sheep still hangs. After many mimic attempts the pole is climbed and, amid the yells of the on-lookers, the sheep is thrown to the ground. The fruits and grain speedily follow. All are carried off by the clowns, amidst the wildest excitement, and St. Jerome is supposed to rejoice in this happy conclusion of the festival in his honor. This description is necessarily brief and gives but a faint idea of this spectacle. The festival is well worthy a journey to see it and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad will make special rates for parties who desire to be present when these rites are performed.

ACCESSIBLE CLIFF DWELLINGS.—One of the most attractive portions of Colorado to the scientist, antiquarian, or, indeed, the general tourist, is that part in which are found the cliff dwellings of a long since extinct race. The most



SIERRA BLANCA.

accessible of these pre-historic remains are situated about five miles from Espanola, near Santa Cruz Creek. Here a large extent of country is covered with these puzzling remains. It is only recently that they have been discovered and, though the most accessible of any yet found, have been seen by but few people. Any resident of Espanola can serve as a guide for the exploring trip, which should be made on horseback. The ruins are of great interest and must soon become widely known.

SANTA FÉ.

Capital of New Mexico. Population, 7,000. Elevation, 5,437 feet.

SANTA FÉ is the oldest city in the United States, there being evidence to show that it was inhabited as early as 1325, or nearly three hundred years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock. The City of Holy Faith is situated on both sides of the Santa Fé Creek. The streets are narrow and the buildings are almost all constructed of adobe and only one story in height. The city is filled with antiquities, the most remarkable of which, perhaps, is the church of San Miguel, built in 1582, and the Palace erected in 1581. To get an adequate idea of this quaint and interesting country, one should take the Santa Fé Southern Railway at Espanola and make the journey to Santa Fé through the ancient pueblos and Indian villages which dot the way.

HOTEL.—The Palace provides good accommodations for the tourist.

PAGOSA SPRINGS.

Health Resort. Population, 250. Elevation, 7,108 feet.

PAGOSA SPRINGS, the far-famed "big machine" of the Utes, the greatest thermal fountains on the continent, are situated in Conejos County, twenty-eight miles northwest of Amargo, the nearest railway station, on the Silverton extension of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. These springs lie upon the northern bank of the San Juan River, at an altitude of seven thousand feet, and in a situation combining numerous advantages and attractions. To the north are the peaks of the San Juan Range, east and west are the grassy plains dotted with immense pines and far to the south the undulating prairie stretches into New Mexico. With such an environment, the Pagosa Springs must ere long gain the celebrity to which their medicinal qualities undoubtedly entitle them. The Indians have long been aware of the healing powers of these "great medicine waters," and have, until recently, jealously guarded their possession. It is not surprising that these children of the wilderness, who find relief from distress mainly in the medications of Nature, should deplore the loss of these powerful thermal waters. Within a basin seventy feet long and fifty wide, formed from its own alkaline deposits, which are twenty or thirty feet thick, the water bubbles up at a temperature of 153° Fahrenheit. There are four other springs in the immediate locality, their similarity to the main source, as shown by analysis, suggesting a common origin. Upon a cold morning the steam which rises from these different springs can be seen at a distance of several miles. These purgative, alkaline waters, with the large excess of sulphate of soda, so much increased in medicinal virtue by the degree of temperature, would seem to designate Pagosa as the Bethesda for sufferers from calculous disorders, gravel with uric acid diathesis, rheumatism and skin diseases, when alterative and depleting treatment is indicated.

HOTELS.—Good hotel accommodation can be found here, supplemented with well-furnished and well-conducted bath-houses.

SCENERY ON THE SILVERTON EXTENSION.

FORT GARLAND is situated at the western foot of Veta Pass, near which San Luis Park begins to unfold its panorama of mountains, buttes, mesas and plains. For many years Fort Garland was occupied by United States troops as a frontier

military station, but the advent of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and accompanying civilization has rendered its presence supererogatory and it has been abandoned. A scattering village remains, together with the interesting ruins of the dismantled fort.

SIERRA BLANCA.—It is doubtful if any other railroad in the world affords, in an equal distance, so fine a view of mountain and plain as that unfolded by the twenty-four miles' ride on the Denver & Rio Grande, from Fort Garland to Alamosa. At the right, rising directly from the valley, the lower slopes clad in vast forests of pine, appear the sublime heights of Sierra Blanca, its grand cluster of white granite peaks lifting into the sky their sharp pinnacles, splintered and furrowed by the hand of the Almighty. It is fourteen thousand four hundred and sixty-four feet high, or over two miles and four-fifths, and the highest mountain but one in the United States. Surely it is worth a journey across the continent to obtain such a view of such a mountain. Although a part of the range, it stands out into the park like a monarch taking precedence of a lordly retinue. Two-thirds of its height are above timber line, bare and desolate, and except for a month or two of the summer, dazzling white with snow, while in its abysmal gorges it holds eternal reservoirs of ice. To the north and south, in bold relief for a distance of nearly two hundred miles, it is flanked by the serrated pinnacles of the Sangre de Cristo Range.

SAN LUIS PARK, at the eastern verge of which Sierra Blanca stands, may be likened to a portion of the great plains, larger than the State of Connecticut, set in among the Rocky Mountains. There is a large extent of irrigable land in this park, only a portion of which has been improved. The valley is rapidly filling up with thrifty farmers and the population shows an annual increase of at least twenty-five per cent. Wherever irrigation has been practiced the soil has responded with valuable crops. The Rio Grande alone is capable of furnishing water to irrigate a large portion of the park and there are several other streams whose waters may be used.

PHANTOM CURVE.—Just before Toltec Tunnel is reached, a sharp curve takes the train into a cove among the hills, with monument-shaped rocks on one side and fantastic castellated cliffs rising five or six hundred feet on the other. This is known as Phantom Curve. It is, indeed, a wild spot, with the valley so deep below, the weird, red monumental rocks around and the tall, shelving cliffs above. At one place, near the track, there is a small cave, in which is found a beautiful light green moss. A mile beyond Phantom Curve the railway crosses the head of the ravine on a high bridge of trestle-work. From this point the track runs directly toward the valley, on a line almost at right angles with it, to where it narrows into a mere fissure in the rocks at Toltec Gorge.

TOLTEC GORGE AND TUNNEL.—An hour's ride from Antonito brings the traveler to the brow of a precipitous hill, from whence he looks down into the peaceful and picturesque valley of the Los Pinos. As the advance is made around mountain spurs and deep ravines, glimpses are caught of profound depths and towering heights, and then the train, making a great detour of four miles around a side cañon, plunges into the blackness of Toltec Tunnel. Heights! Depths! Mere words these; but here they are stupendous things. Six churches, each with spires as towering as Trinity's, placed one above the other, would scarcely bring the topmost steeple on a level with the observer's eye. For six hundred feet the tunnel has been blasted through solid granite. When the train emerges it is upon the brink of a precipice. A solid bridge of trestle-work set in the rock, after the manner of a balcony, supports the track, and from this coigne of vantage the traveler beholds the grandest and most thrilling spectacle. The tremendous gorge, whose sides are splintered rocks and monumental crags and whose depths are filled with the snow-white waters of a foaming torrent, lies beneath him, the blue sky is above him and all around the majesty and mystery of the mountains.

GARFIELD MEMORIAL.—On the twenty-sixth day of September, 1881, the National Association of General Passenger Agents, at the time President Garfield was being buried in Cleveland, held memorial services at the mouth of Toltec Tunnel and since have erected a beautiful monument in memory of the event.

DURANGO.

Commercial Town. Population, 5,000. Elevation, 6,520 feet.

DURANGO is the county seat of La Plata County and is a prosperous and growing town. It is situated on the Rio Las Animas, on the Silverton Branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and the Main Line, Rio Grande Southern Railroad. It is surrounded by some of the richest gold and silver mines in Colorado, including the recently discovered gold fields of the La Plata. It is the great smelting center of Southwestern Colorado, in the center of immense coal fields and the great distributing point for the famous Montezuma Valley and the Ute Indian reservation, which, it is now anticipated, will soon be thrown open for settlement, one of the most fertile agricultural districts of the West.

HOTELS.—The Strater House is a large and elegant brick hotel, the only hotel constructed of brick in the city. The Grand Central caters to a good class of patronage. There are smaller hotels, boarding-houses and restaurants in abundance.

TRIMBLE HOT SPRINGS.

Health and Pleasure Resort. Elevation, 6,650 feet.

The famous Trimble Hot Springs are situated nine miles north of Durango, on the Silverton extension of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. The scenery surrounding these springs is of wonderful beauty. They are situated not five minutes' walk from the railway depot and have been extensively improved by the hand of man. The pine-clad mountains tower to a great height in the rear and wherever vistas in the verdure afford a view of the rocks they blaze with the most startling hues of orange and vermilion.

Below is an analysis of the Springs. One litre of mineral water contains the following:

Silicic Acid, - - -	80 milligrammes.	Sulphate of Copper, - -	Trace.
Carbonate of Iron, - -	56 "	" " Alumina, - -	3 milligrammes.
" " Calcium, - -	980 "	Sulphuric Acid, - -	726 "
" " Magnesia, - -	18 "	Carbonic Acid, - -	436 "
" " Potash, - -	Trace.	Chloride of Sodium, - -	181 "
" " Sodium, - -	21 "	" " Calcium, - -	105 "
" " Baryta, - -	Trace.	" " Magnesia, - -	84 "
Sulphate, " Iron, - -	5 "	" " Potash, - -	56 "
" " Calcium, - -	809 "	Iodide, - - -	None.
" " Magnesia, - -	201 "	Bromide, - - -	None.

ANIMAS CAÑON.—For a dozen miles north of Durango, the railroad traverses the beautiful valley of the Animas, with its fields of waving grain, its well kept gardens and its thrifty homes. Anon the valley becomes more broken and contracted, the approaching walls grow more precipitous and the smooth meadows give place to stately pines and sighing sycamores. The silvery Animas frets in its narrowing bed and breaks into foam against the opposing boulders. The road climbs and clings to the rising cliffs, and presently the earth and stately pines have receded and the train rolls along a mere granite shelf in mid-air. Above, the vertical wall rises a thousand feet; below, hundreds of feet of perpendicular depth and a fathomless river. The cañon is here a mere rent in the mountain, so narrow one may toss a pebble across and the cramped stream has assumed the deep emerald hue of Niagara. In the loftier heights the verdure-clad mountains are discerned, rising into shapely cones and coquetting with the fleecy clouds. In the shadow of the rock all is solitary and weird and awful. The startled traveler quickly loses all apprehension in the wondrous beauty and grandeur of the scene and, as successive curves repeat and enhance the enchantment, Nature asserts herself in ecstasy. Emerging from this marvelous gorge, the bed of the cañon rapidly rises until the roadway is but a few feet above the stream. Dark walls of rock are replaced with clustering mountains of supreme height, whose abruptness defies the foot of man. The Needles, the most peculiar and striking of the Rockies, thrust their splintered pinnacles into the regions of perpetual snow. The river, with its borders of flowers, and swaying vines, and stately trees, loses none of its picturesqueness.

ELK PARK is a beautiful little valley in the midst of the range, with sunlit meadows and groups of giant pines, a spot which is rich in material for the artist who is in search of new impressions.

GARFIELD PEAK, lifting its symmetrical summit a mile above the track, stands at the end of Elk Park and is a peerless landmark among its fellows. Onward the everlasting hills are marshaled and among them for miles the cañon of the Animas maintains its grandeur. Frequent cascades, glistening like burnished silver in the sunlight, leap from crag to crag for a thousand feet down the mountain sides to lose themselves in the Animas. Thus grandly ends this glorious ride as the train sweeps out into the greenery of Baker's Park and arrives at Silverton, in the heart of the San Juan.

SILVERTON.

Mining Town. Population, 3,000. Elevation, 9,224 feet.

Silverton is the terminus of the Silverton extension of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. It is the judicial seat of San Juan County and is in the heart of the rich mining region of San Juan. It is surrounded by scenery rivaling the grandest views in Switzerland and the tourist will never regret a visit to behold its beauties.

HOTELS.—Silverton is well supplied with hotels, at which the traveler will be handsomely entertained. Among these may be mentioned the Grand Central and the Walker House.

THE RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN R. R.

Leaving the line of the Denver & Rio Grande at Durango, crossing the Rio de las Animas and continuing up Lightner Creek past old Fort Lewis and on to Ridgway, one hundred and sixty-two miles away, where it again connects with the Denver & Rio Grande, runs the Rio Grande Southern Railroad.

This line has been completed within the past few years and now forms a portion of, and adds a great many points of scenic interest to, the famous "Around the Circle" tour.

This road passes through the valleys of the Mancos and Dolores Rivers, with their fine farms and ranches, surrounded on all sides by snow-capped peaks, the melting snows from which make numerous streams of pure, cold water which always assures the farmer of a crop, for here it never rains, and irrigation is resorted to in all agricultural pursuits.

From Mancos station the famous ruins of the homes of the Cliff Dwellers are accessible. These ruins are to be found in the Mancos Cañon, Cliff Cañon, Navajo Cañon, Mocasín Cañon and in fact in all the cañons intersecting the Mesa Verde, which comprises an area of nearly 25,000 square miles. The easiest and best method of reaching these interesting ruins is by saddle horses over a good trail from Mancos. Guides and all necessary equipment for this delightful trip can be secured by application to the station agent at reasonable rates.

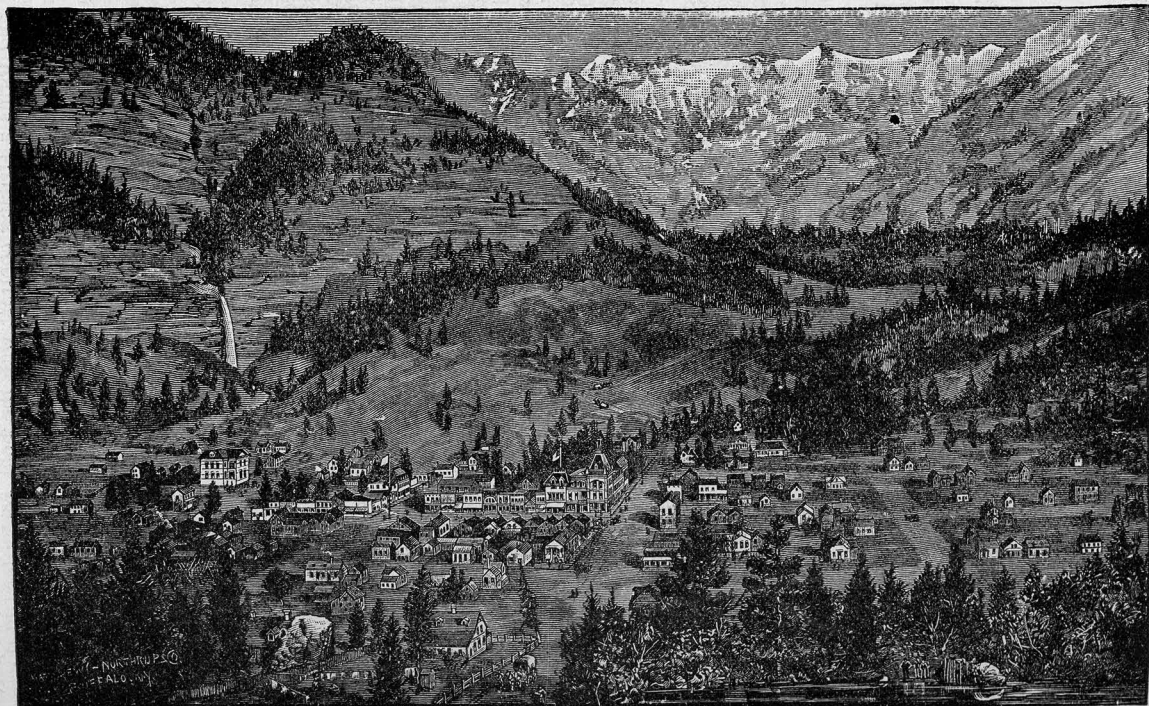
Leaving Mancos the line continues northward through the Lost Cañon and on to the Dolores Cañon, not so grand or imposing as some others we have mentioned in this book, but none the less interesting.

The country opened up by this line is entirely a new one and game is plentiful; occasionally from the car window may be seen a herd of deer scurrying along as fast as their fleet limbs will carry them in their frantic haste to get away from that awful monster, puffing and blowing, belching forth steam and smoke as it hurries along on the glistening rails.

Rico and Telluride, two of Colorado's most important mining towns, are located on this road, and several of the largest producing mines are here.

The Lizard Head Pass, Ophir Loop and the Dallas Divide rival any engineering achievement which exist on these mountain roads, and their tortuous winding up the mountain sides, through deep, rocky cuts, over high bridges, dodging into a snow shed dark as night, then rushing out into the bright sunshine, gives the tourist a taste of mountain climbing second to none in the world.

Coming down the eastern slope of the Dallas Divide into Ridgway, away off to the right is the Uncompaghere Range with its everlasting snow-capped peaks, its dark and gloomy cañons, whose darkness is emphasized by the glare of a Colorado



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF OURAY.

sun on the projecting rocks near by, its softer portions densely wooded with pine and fir trees whose dark foliage gives a soft and gentle tone to these parts of the range and forms a striking contrast with the bold, rocky face of the mountain above. No grander or more awe-inspiring view is to be beheld anywhere in the known world than this.

“AROUND THE CIRCLE.”

The journey “Around the Circle,” on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, from Denver to Silverton, Silverton to Ouray and return to Denver, or via the Denver & Rio Grande to Durango, thence over the Rio Grande Southern to Ridgway and return to Denver, comprises more noted and magnificent scenery than any other trip of similar length in the known world. Piercing the heart of the Rocky Mountains, crossing and recrossing the “Great Divide,” between the Atlantic and Pacific slopes; penetrating four cañons, each of which is a world’s wonder, and no two having the same characteristics; climbing three mountain passes by rail and one by stage; achieving grades of two hundred and eleven feet to the mile; reaching heights eleven thousand feet above the sea; penetrating gorges whose walls soar a half a mile in perpendicular cliffs above the track; traversing fertile and picturesque valleys, watered by historic rivers; passing through Indian reservations and in sight of frontier cantonments of national troops; pausing in the midst of mining camps, where gold and silver and coal and copper are being taken from subterranean recesses; in a word, making the traveler familiar with peaks and plains, lakes and rivers, cañons and passes, mountains and mesas; with strange scenes in nature, aboriginal types of men, wonders of science and novel forms of art; surely no other journey of a thousand miles can so instruct, entertain, entrance and thrill the traveler as this trip “Around the Circle.”

The special points of interest on the trip “Around the Circle” are described in detail in the pages of this book, but for ease in identification a synopsis of its special scenic features is here given.

SCENIC ATTRACTIONS “AROUND THE CIRCLE.”

Denver, Castle Rock, Casa Blanca, Palmer Lake, Phoebe’s Arch, Garden of the Gods, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pike’s Peak, Cheyenne Mountain, Pueblo, Sierra Blanca, San Luis Valley, Rio Grande River, Phantom Curve, Toltec Gorge, Toltec Tunnel, Garfield Memorial, Los Pinos Valley, Cumbres Range, Indian Reservation, Durango, Fort Lewis, Mancos Valley, Cliff Dwellings, Lost Cañon, Dolores Valley, Dolores Cañon, Rico, Lizard Head, Trout Lake, Ophir Loop, Telluride, Dallas Divide, Ridgway, Rio Las Animas, Trimble Hot Springs, Animas Cañon, Garfield Peak, Needle Mountains, Elk Park, Sultan Mountain, Silverton, Red Mountain, Ouray & Silverton Toll Road, Mount Abrams, Bear Creek Falls, Uncompahgre Cañon, Ouray, Ft. Crawford, Uncompahgre Mountains, Cerro Summit, Cimarron Cañon, Black Cañon, Gunnison River, Currecanti Needle, Chippeta Falls, Pacific Slope, Marshall Pass, Mount Ouray, Mount Shaveno, Atlantic Slope, Sangre de Cristo Range, Poncha Pass, Poncha Hot Springs, Collegiate Range, Arkansas River, Grand Cañon of the Arkansas, Royal Gorge, Denver.

THE RAINBOW ROUTE.

From Silverton the journey “Around the Circle” is continued by taking the Silverton Railway, of which Mr. Otto Mears is the builder and President, a road constructed up the difficult grades of Red Mountain, chiefly to facilitate the handling of ores which are taken from these rich deposits, but also employed in the transportation of passengers. This line does not as yet bridge the gap between Silverton and Ouray and from its terminus stages carry tourists over the

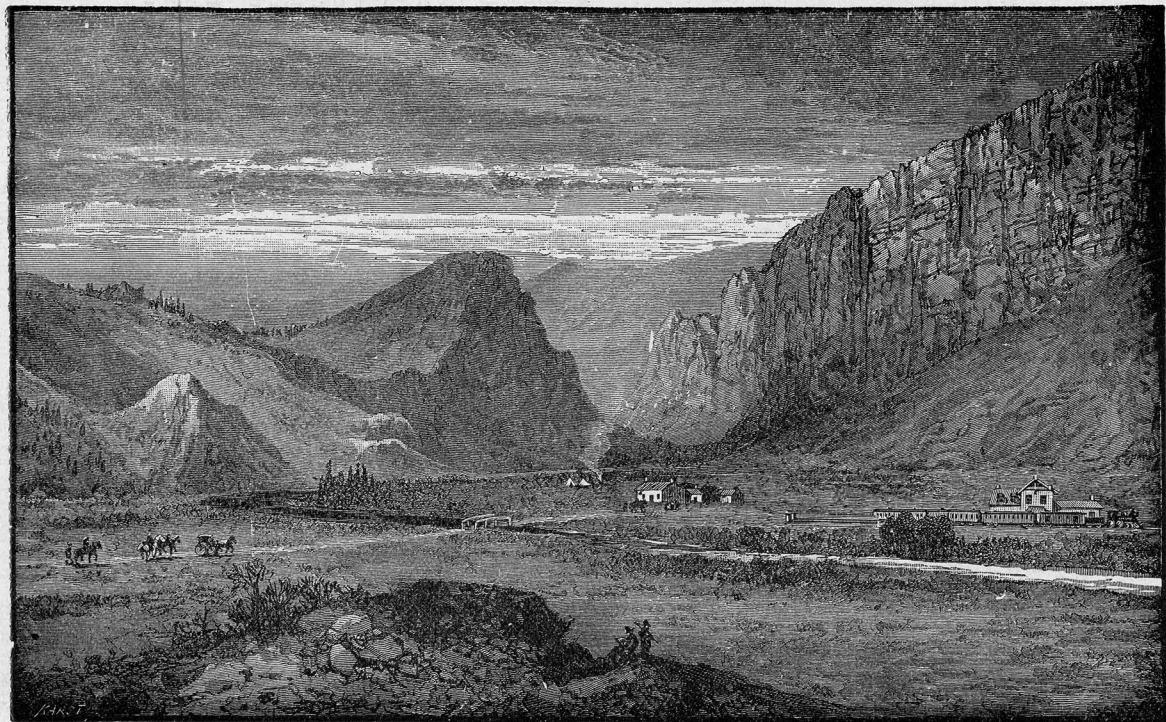
mountains to the latter point, where the trip is resumed via the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. The stage ride forms one of the most attractive features of this most attractive journey. Lasting only three hours, passing over the summits of ranges and through the depths of cañons, the tourist will find this a welcome variation to his method of travel and a great relief and recreation. The old-fashioned stage, with all its romantic associations, is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. A year or two more and it will have disappeared entirely from Colorado. Here, in the midst of some of the grandest scenery on the continent, the blue sky above and the fresh, pure, exhilarating mountain air sending the blood bounding through one's veins, to clamber into a Concord coach and be whirled along a splendidly constructed road, drawn by four fiery horses, guided and controlled by a typical Western stage driver, is surely a novel and delightful experience. The scenery on this journey between Silverton and Ouray is of the greatest magnificence. This is especially true of that portion of the route traversed by stage. The Silverton and Ouray toll-road has long been noted for its attractions in the way of scenery, the triangular mass of Mount Abrams' towers to the left, while the road winds around the curves of the hills with the sinuosity of a mountain brook. The scene from the bridge over Bear Creek is one which once beheld can never be forgotten. Directly under the bridge plunges a cataract to a depth of two hundred and fifty-three feet, forming a most noteworthy and impressive scene. The toll-road passes through one of the most famous mining regions in the world and the fame of Red Mountain is well deserved both from the number and richness of its mines. Before Ouray is reached the road passes through Uncompahgre Cañon. Here the road-bed has been blasted from the solid rock wall of the gorge and a scene similar in nature and rivaling in grandeur that of Animas Cañon is beheld.

OURAY.

Mining Center. County Seat of Ouray County. Population, 4,000. Elevation 7,721 feet.

Ouray is situated in a grand amphitheatre of mountains and can be reached by the Denver & Rio Grand Railroad from Montrose and by rail and stage from Silverton. The summits of the surrounding peaks are from three to four thousand feet higher than the town and from ten to fourteen thousand feet above tide-water. In the southwest portion of the basin, in which stands the town, and where the waters of Cañon Creek flow into those of the Uncompahgre, there are some lovely cañons and picturesque gorges; and here, in places, where the hot springs flow down over the banks into the main stream, the rocks are covered with a perfect mat of "maiden hair" and other ferns. Some of these springs contain iron and sulphur in large quantities, but what other medicated matter is not known, as they have never been analyzed. A short distance from here, up Cañon Creek, is a large cave, just how large is not known, for it has never yet been systematically explored; but there are large chambers in it and the floor and roof are covered with stalactites and stalagmites. The cave is entered from the edge of Cañon Creek and it is impossible to get into some of the chambers without ladders. The hot springs above spoken of, all of which flow into the Uncompahgre, serve to keep that river without a film of ice in the severest weather, both in town and for some distance below it; indeed, on a very cold morning in winter, a little white cloud of steam hangs over the river for more than a mile below town. On the east side of Ouray, Portland Creek flows in, and from a cleft high up in the gigantic buttress of red sandstone, which flanks the northeastern portion, Cascade Creek rushes down and shoots far out into the air, ending in a lovely veil of spray. In the northern part of the town there are more hot springs, and where they flow into the river are large beds of delicious watercress, which, owing to the warmth of the water and protection from frost by steam, remain green all through the severest winter, a luxury not to be despised at that season when "green stuff" for food is so scarce and so desirable. The Uncompahgre and its tributaries abound with speckled trout.

HOTELS.—The tourist will find accommodations at the newly-built and elegant Beaumont Hotel equal to those of a metropolitan city. The house was



WAGON WHEEL GAP.

erected at an expense of \$125,000 and is supplied with electric lights and annunciators. The service is first-class in every respect and the management is of such a superior character that all who have ever been the guests of the Beaumont unite in praising it as a marvel of comfort, convenience and elegance. The tourist who stops at this hotel will thank the writer for directing his steps to this most hospitable and superior hostelry. The Dixon Hotel, under new management, is also popular with the traveling public and furnishes good accommodations at reasonable rates.

HOT SPRINGS.—The hot springs here are provided with bath-rooms as well as a large plunge bath. The waters are a specific for rheumatism.

HUNTING AND FISHING.—Plenty of sport can be had about here. The mountain sheep and wapiti have not yet been killed off; deer and trout are abundant. The rides up the roads and trails to neighboring mines and mining camps, through valley and cañon and over mountain and mesa, are not soon exhausted, and the lover of botany or geology, or the student of mineralogy and mining, could scarcely find a finer field anywhere than in the neighborhood of Ouray.

OURAY TO MONTROSE.—Leaving Ouray, a ride of thirty-five miles, via the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, brings the traveler to Montrose, on the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, between Denver and Salt Lake. Two miles from Ouray the country begins to become open and soon one is passing through farms and an excellent agricultural valley. En route one passes the confluence of the Uncompahgre and Dallas, where the Rio Grande Southern branches to the gold fields of San Miguel, and the mesas and terraces on either side abound with almost every species of game—deer, elk, mountain sheep, bear and smaller animals. Further on, twenty-two miles from Ouray, you come to the old Los Pinos agency, where Chiefs Douglas, Jack, Colorow, Piah and other Indians, who participated in the massacre of Thornburg and the Meekers, tested the nerve of Gen. Hatch and his associates in 1879. The store-house, council chamber, etc., are still standing. The military camp is passed twenty-six miles from Ouray, and five miles further on one reaches the residence of Chippeta, the widow of Ouray, the dead Ute chief, who, during his reign, held the Utes in check and was always the friend of the white man. At Montrose the tourist can take the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad for the east or west.

WAGON WHEEL GAP.

Hunting, Fishing and Health Resort. Population, 25. Elevation, 8,448 feet.

On the Wagon Wheel Gap branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and on the Rio Grande River, the best trout stream in Southern Colorado, in the midst of a region still swarming with elk and deer and bear, is Wagon Wheel Gap, which has become the favorite sporting ground for the lovers of the rod and gun. It is more than this, however, for the hot springs here are famed for their almost miraculous curative properties. The scenery is wonderfully beautiful. As the Gap is approached the valley narrows until the river is hemmed in between massive walls of solid rock that rise to such a height on either side as to throw the passage into twilight shadow. The river rushes roaring down over gleaming gravel or precipitous ledges. Progressing, the scene becomes wilder and more romantic, until at last the waters of the Rio Grande pour through a cleft in the rocks just wide enough to allow the construction of a road along the river's edge. On the right, as one enters, tower cliffs to a tremendous height, suggestive in their appearance to the Palisades of the Hudson. On the left rises the round shoulder of a massive mountain. The vast wall is unbroken for more than half a mile, its crest presenting an almost unserrated sky-line. Once through the Gap the traveler, looking to the south, sees a valley encroached upon and surrounded by hills. Here is an old stage station, a primitive and picturesque structure of hewn logs and adobe, one story in height, facing the south, and made cool and inviting by wide-roofed verandas extending along its entire front. Not a hundred feet away rolls the Rio Grande River, swarming with trout. A drive of a mile

along a winding road, each turn in which reveals new scenic beauties, brings the tourist to the famous springs. The medicinal qualities of the waters, both of the cold and hot springs, have been thoroughly tested and proved equal, if not superior, to the Hot Springs of Arkansas.

HOTELS.—The Hot Springs Hotel is situated at the site of the springs and furnishes good accommodations. The hotel is provided with every variety of baths, including two large swimming reservoirs. One of the freaks of Nature is a large hot spring from which the steam is constantly rising, while within a half dozen feet bubbles up another spring of ice-cold water. Lieutenant G. M. Wheeler, U. S. A., gives the following analysis of these springs: No. 1 has a temperature of about 150° Fahrenheit, is bubbling continually, and is about eight feet wide by twelve feet long; No. 2 is a small bubbling spring, cold, about one foot in diameter, and gives out a strong odor of sulphureted hydrogen; No. 3 is situated some distance from Nos. 1 and 2, at the foot of a hill; it bubbles continually and is of a temperature of 140° Fahrenheit. This spring is about three feet wide and the same in length; it is called the Soda Spring. In one thousand parts of the water of the Springs of the Wagon Wheel Gap are contained parts as follows:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Sodium Carbonate,	69.42	Trace.	144.50
Lithium Carbonate,	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.
Calcium Carbonate,	14.08	31.00	22.42
Magnesium Carbonate,	10.91	5.10	22.42
Potassium Sulphate,	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.
Sodium Sulphate,	23.73	10.50	13.76
Sodium Chloride,	29.25	11.72	33.34
Silicic Acid,	5.73	1.07	4.72
Organic Matter,	Trace.	Trace.	
Sulphureted Hydrogen,	Trace.	12.00	
Total,	152.12	71.39	218.77

ANTELOPE SPRINGS.—Twenty miles west of Wagon Wheel Gap, in Antelope Park, are situated Antelope Springs, in a region which is becoming a great resort for sportsmen and abounding in fish and game. The waters of the springs are medicinal and resemble the more widely-known mineral waters of the Gap, in that they are both hot and cold and differ among themselves in their mineral constituents. The scenery is wild and beautiful. For a hunting party, or as a place for a few days' outing in camp, no more pleasing spot can be found.

TROUT FISHING IN THE RIO GRANDE.—There is no stream on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains that affords finer trout fishing than the Rio Grande. Trout reaching the wonderful weight of nine pounds have been frequently taken and those weighing from one to three pounds can be caught in great abundance. This is undoubtedly one of the best fishing resorts in America.

CREEDE.

Mining Town. Population, 7,000. Elevation, 9,016 feet.

Ten miles beyond Wagon Wheel Gap and on the extension of the Del Norte branch of the road is Creede, the new but already famous mining camp. This camp was located less than two years ago and is to-day one of the largest producing camps in the State, and has a population of from seven to ten thousand. While Creede is known as a silver camp it is not distinctly so. The ore in that district varies, and almost every property has more or less of a percentage of gold. The vein matter is so rich in the leading mines that even did they not contain gold they could be worked at a profit. But with Leadville, so with Creede. The deeper the mines are going, the heavier the percentage of gold. This has been the invariable rule with the large producing properties, which, from the indications, will soon have enough gold to pay for their working. The camp is active and is progressing. A great deal of development work is going on, contracts being let for extensive work every day. New districts are being opened up, revealing new formations and good paying ore. The properties that first brought the camp into prominence are continuing their large output.

There are several good hotels in Creede, and the wayfarer will be assured of all modern comforts,

FLORENCE.

Commercial Town. Population, 3,000. Elevation, 5,199.

Florence is a thriving commercial town, 153 miles from Denver, the center of the great oil fields and the connecting point of the Denver & Rio Grande R. R. with the Florence & Cripple Creek R. R. Here are also located oil refineries and the great reduction works for the treating of the vast quantities of gold ores from the Cripple Creek mines.

CRIPPLE CREEK GOLD DISTRICT.

Cripple Creek. Population, 5,000. Elevation, 9,800 feet.
Victor. " 3,000. " 9,734 "

The town of Cripple Creek has advanced with the prosperity of the mining district of which it is the center. From a camp of a few wooden shanties and tents, a few years ago, it has risen to a well-built, well-defined mining town. Brick buildings are being erected in the business center and dwellings of a permanent character are dotting the slopes around the town. There is a stability about it which is most encouraging. The hotel accommodations are first-class. There is an excellent water service, the supply being piped from the mountains above, and the town is peaceably and well governed. The advent of the railroads, the great attention being paid to gold mining and the immense quantities of ore that are being uncovered in the mining district, all go to show that Cripple Creek is but entering upon an era of great prosperity. The Florence & Cripple Creek R. R., from its connection with the Denver & Rio Grande R. R., at Florence, is now completed into the camp and provides direct all-rail connections from Denver and Pueblo.

CAÑON CITY.

Pleasure and all the year Health Resort. Population, 3,000. Elevation, 5,344 feet.

CAÑON CITY, on the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, is a handsome residence and business town, supplied with electric light, telephone, water-works and sewerage system. Is the county seat of Fremont County, the State Penitentiary and mineral springs of great value. The town is substantially built and is noted for its fine residences and the handsome grounds which surround them. It has a warm, well-sheltered location and equable climate, making it a favorite resort for tourists and invalids. Recent reports for the United States Signal Service has proved it to possess the mildest winter climate in the State, having a larger proportion of dryness and sunshine than is to be found elsewhere in this the sunniest of all climes. Snow falls but seldom and quickly disappears. Fair weather here is the rule and stormy weather the exception. Its sheltered position gives it immunity from high winds, while the rich soil supports the finest vineyards, orchards and meadows in Colorado, all fruits and other products coming to maturity at the same time as in the Middle States.

First among its attractions are the Royal Gorge Hot Springs, at the mouth of the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas, the virtues of which were first generally made known through an analysis by Prof. Leow, chemist of the Wheeler Government Exploring Expedition, who said in his official report: "Of all the mineral waters of the West which I have analyzed, I find those of Cañon City the best."

HIS ANALYSIS OF THE WATER:

Carbonate of Soda,	73.20	Sulphate of Soda (Glaubar Salts)	79.30
Carbonate of Magnesia,	12.80	Chloride of Sodium (Ammon. Salts)	18.20
Carbonate of Lime,	33.50	Carbonate of Lithia,	Traces.
Total solids to one gallon of water,		217.00	

Recently a cosy hotel was erected here which furnishes, in connection with the hotels of the city, ample and elegant accommodations for pleasure and health-seekers in this justly famous all-the-year resort. The drive to the top of the Royal Gorge is through wonderful scenery, passing the State Penitentiary, where four hundred convicts are confined, then the Cold Soda Springs, the Vichy water of Colorado, then following up a little red land valley along the base of the Hogback, past the immense greenish marl protuberances known as Beecher and his pulpit; then, at Three-Mile Spring, after drinking the waters, you bear toward and pass the mineral paint and cement deposits and cross great conglomerate

beds, the reddish glow of chaotic times still clinging to the fused mass, which readily suggests the appropriateness of the name Devil's Gate. On the right are Twin Mountains, the sides of which are plated with coarse marble. A little further the pent-up world opens suddenly into one of Colorado's grandest views, the snow-clad peaks of the Continental Divide, at the head of the South Arkansas, nearly a hundred miles away, and the beautiful peaks of the Sangre de Cristo Range to southward; as you pass on to the right is Eight-Mile Park, with its evergreen-clad mounds. The soul expands and you wish to hurry on, feeling ready now for the awe-inspiring view that awaits you at the top of the only Royal Gorge. Not to have seen it from the top is not to have imbibed the grandeur of Nature's most stupendous work; is not to have done Rocky Mountain scenery.

The Saurean Bonefields, Marble Caves, the Bottle Rocks, the Bottomless Pit and Grape Creek Cañon are all well worthy of a visit. The magnificent orchards of fruit, the oil fields and famous coal fields, the extensive stone quarries and the health-giving springs are all tributary to the prosperity of this ideal residence city. With these and many other attractions every person born and living near the sea-level can but be benefited by a sojourn on this altitude, a location where are combined pleasure and profit, in the midst of a panorama of the picturesque and grand in Nature.

HOTELS.—The McClure and the St. Cloud Hotels furnish first-class accommodations. The Royal Gorge Hotel, situated at the hot springs near the city, is especially adapted for tourists and invalids. There are a number of smaller houses and restaurants.

SILVER CLIFF.

Mining and Commercial Town. Population, 800. Elevation, 7,816 feet.

Silver Cliff is situated in the Wet Mountain Valley and is noted as the center of a large and remarkable mining district. Here was discovered the Racine Boy Mine, which caused a tremendous rush to that section, resulting in other great discoveries. The town is surrounded by a fertile valley, which produces large quantities of grain and hay.

GRAND CAÑON OF THE ARKANSAS.

One of the World's Wonders.

Just beyond Cañon City the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad enters the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas, the narrowest portion of which is known as the Royal Gorge, which is shown on the back cover of this book. When first examined it seemed impossible that a railway could ever be constructed through this stupendous cañon to Leadville and the West. There was scarcely room for the river alone and granite ledges blocked the path with their mighty bulk. In time, however, these obstructions were blasted away, a road-bed, closely following the contour of the cliffs, was made, and to-day the cañon is a well-used thoroughfare. But its grandeur still remains. After entering its depths, the train moves slowly along the side of the Arkansas and around projecting shoulders of dark-hued granite, deeper and deeper into the heart of the range. The crested crags grow higher, the river madly foams along its rocky bed, anon the way becomes a mere fissure through the heights. Far above the road the sky forms a deep blue arch of light; but in the Gorge hang dark and sombre shades which the sun's rays have never penetrated. The place is a measureless gulf of air with solid walls on either side. Here the granite cliffs are one thousand feet high, smooth and unbroken by tree or shrub, and there a pinnacle soars skyward for thrice that distance. No flowers grow and the birds care not to penetrate the solitudes. The river, sombre and swift, breaks the awful stillness with its roar. Soon the cleft becomes still more narrow, the treeless cliffs higher, the river closer confined, and, where a long iron bridge hangs suspended from the smooth walls, the grandest portion of the cañon is reached. Man becomes dwarfed and dumb in the sublime scene and Nature exhibits the power she possesses. The crags menacingly rear their heads above the daring intruders and the place is like the entrance to some infernal region. Escaping from the Gorge, the narrow valley of the Upper Arkansas is

traversed, with the striking serrated peaks of the Sangre de Cristo close at hand on the west, until Salida is reached. Here the main line of the railroad bears northward to Leadville, Tennessee Pass, Mount of the Holy Cross, Glenwood Springs, Grand Junction, Salt Lake City, Ogden and the Pacific Coast; while the narrow-gauge line crosses the Arkansas, leaving Poncha Springs on the left, climbs into a narrowing but verdant valley running down between low-browed hills, and begins to scale the heights of Marshall Pass, crossing which the road continues on to Grand Junction, where it once more connects with the standard-gauge main line for the West.

SALIDA.

Picturesque Mountain Town. Population, 3,500. Elevation, 7,050 feet.

Salida is a prosperous town on the Arkansas River, at the junction of the standard-gauge main line leading via Leadville, Tennessee Pass and Glenwood Springs to Grand Junction, and the narrow-gauge line via Marshall Pass to another connection with the main line at Grand Junction. Here, also, is the northern terminus of the branch lines to Durango, Silverton, Alamosa, Wagon Wheel Gap, Creede, Santa Fé and all points in the San Luis Valley and Southwestern Colorado.

Repair shops of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad are located here, and this point being the terminus of four divisions of the railroad makes Salida one of the most important stations on the entire system. The situation of Salida is beautiful and the tourist will find much to interest him in its vicinity. The river affords great attractions to the fisherman and the walks and rides are particularly charming.

HOTELS.—The Monte Cristo Hotel is the best in the city, being also the eating station on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. A word may be added here concerning the excellent character of the eating-houses on the trans-continental line of this road. The greatest care is taken to give the best satisfaction and to furnish accommodations of first-class quality.

MINERAL SPRINGS.—Poncha Hot Springs are five miles from Salida, a full description of which will be found on another page. Wellsville Hot Springs are six miles distant down the Arkansas River. Here there is a natural warm plunge bath, the waters of which are strongly impregnated with medicinal qualities. The Wellsville Springs are a favorite resort and are made the objective point for many very pleasant excursion parties.

COTTONWOOD HOT SPRINGS.

Hunting, Fishing and Health Resort. Population, Nominal. Elevation, 7,950 feet.

The Cottonwood Hot Springs have long been famous in Colorado for their curative properties. They were the resort of the Indians before the whites took possession of the country and have since been greatly improved and made accessible to invalids and tourists. The springs are situated six miles from Buena Vista, whence a stage line conveys passengers arriving on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad to the springs. For cases of inflammatory rheumatism, lead poisoning and diseases of the blood, these waters possess remarkable curative properties. The scenery of the valley in which the springs are situated is of great loveliness, the Collegiate Range of Mountains forming an imposing background. Fine trout fishing can be found in ten minutes' walk up and down Cottonwood Creek and the neighboring hills abound in game.

HOTELS.—The Cottonwood Hot Springs Hotel furnishes first-class accommodations.

COTTONWOOD LAKE.

Fishing Resort. Population, Nominal. Elevation, 10,700 feet.

South Cottonwood Creek forms this pretty sheet of water, which lies twelve miles southwest of Buena Vista. Its waters swarm with trout and the hillsides

around are covered with wild raspberries, currents and strawberries. The lake is out of the way of the general course of fishermen and consequently has not been fished out. The stage will carry passengers from Buena Vista to the lake at reasonable rates.

ACCOMMODATIONS.—There is no regular hotel, but a resident miner and fisherman has a number of comfortable cabins in which guests can find lodging, and he will guide his patrons to the best fishing places. The exteriors of the cabins present a primitive appearance, but open fire-places, good beds and excellently cooked meals give real comfort. This is an excellent place for a party of gentlemen to spend a few days or weeks in recreation and in the pursuits of the sportsman.

TWIN LAKES.

Pleasure Resort. Population, 300. Elevation, 9,357 feet.

A two hours' drive from Granite Station, on the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, brings the traveler to the lakes. Of all the health and pleasure resorts of the Upper Arkansas Valley, the Twin Lakes is perhaps the most noted. Water is nowhere too plentiful in Colorado, the largest rivers being usually narrow and rapid streams that seldom form an important feature in the extended landscape, and these lakes are all the more prized for constituting an exception. They are fourteen miles south of Leadville. The larger of the two lakes is two and one-half miles in length by one and one-half in width and the other about half that size. The greatest depth is seventy-five feet. These lakes possess peculiar merits as a place of resort, lying at an altitude of nine thousand three hundred and fifty-seven feet—over one and three-fourths miles—at the mouth of a cañon, in a little nook surrounded by lofty mountains. On the lakes are numerous boats, and fishing tackle can always be obtained. Both lakes are well stocked with fish and the neighboring streams also abound in mountain trout. Surrounding the lakes are large forests of pine, which add their characteristic odor to the air. The nearest mountains, whose forms are reflected in the placid waters, are Mount Elbert, fourteen thousand three hundred and fifty-one feet in height, La Plata, fourteen thousand three hundred and eleven (each higher than Pike's Peak), Lake Mountain and the Twin Peaks. Several rich mining districts have been opened up in the near vicinity of Twin Lakes that promise to give no little business importance to the locality and build up a prosperous town. The hotel and boarding-house accommodations are good and will be rapidly extended. During the summer months there is an almost constant round of church and society picnics and private pleasure parties coming down to the lakes from Leadville, so that nearly every day brings a fresh influx of visitors, enlivening the resort and dispelling all tendency to monotony. Twin Lakes is one of the highest of the popular Rocky Mountain resorts and furnishes an unfailing antidote for hot weather. Even in midsummer flannels are necessary articles of apparel and thick woolen blankets are indispensable at night. The latter part of July and part of August constitute the rainy season, when there is usually a shower every day, preceded and succeeded immediately by a clear sky and bright sunshine.

HOTEL.—The Interlaken Hotel furnishes excellent accommodations for visitors and is supplemented with boarding-houses and private establishments.

LEADVILLE.

The Great Carbonate Camp. Population, 15,000. Elevation, 10,200 feet.

Leadville first became known to fame in 1859 as California Gulch, one of the richest placer camps in Colorado. From 1859 to 1864 \$5,000,000 in gold dust were washed from the ground of this gulch. The camp was afterwards nearly abandoned and it was not until 1878 that the carbonate beds of silver were discovered. Immediately after this discovery a great rush ensued to the carbonate camp, which was named Leadville, and the population rose from a nominal number to 30,000. Leadville is the county seat of Lake County and is situated on the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. It is the third city in size in Colorado and the greatest and most unique carbonate mining camp in the world. The visitor to Leadville is irresistibly reminded of the words of Joaquin Miller:

"Colorado, rare Colorado! Yonder she rests, her head of gold pillowed on the Rocky Mountains; her feet in the brown grass; the boundless plains for a playground; she is set on a hill before the world and the air is very clear so that all may see her well." The city is lighted by gas and electricity: has telephonic communication with surrounding points; has the usual conveniences and luxuries of cities of corresponding size and in all respects ranks as one of the greatest cities of this great State. Leadville is one of the most interesting cities in the world to the tourist. It abounds in scenes of a novel and characteristic nature and presents views of life entirely foreign to the conventional. Mining methods are here fully illustrated in every form, from lode mining to hydraulic and sluicing work. Leadville has a handsome theatre, the Tabor Opera House, having a seating capacity of one thousand. The scenery around Leadville is magnificent. It is walled in on all sides by towering mountains whose summits are crowned with eternal snow. Occupying so high an altitude, the effect is remarkable, and tourists can find no more striking or interesting scenes than those presented by Leadville and its wierd and wonderful surroundings.

HOTELS.—Leadville is well supplied with good hotels, the principal one being the Vendome, conducted by Mr. C. H. Morse. Livery accommodations are first-class and the Boulevard affords one of the finest drives in the State.

SODA SPRINGS.—Situated on the front of Mount Massive, at the mouth of Colorado Gulch, and distant five miles from Leadville, are the popular Soda Springs. The Boulevard, a carefully-constructed drive, one hundred feet in width and as smooth as a race track, gives access to the springs, a stage connecting with Leadville twice a day. The springs are strongly impregnated with soda and are of a highly medicinal character. There is excellent trout fishing within a few minutes' walk of the springs, pleasant drives and rides are numerous and placer as well as lode mining are in progress in near proximity, easily accessible to the inspection of the tourist.

HOTEL.—The Mount Massive Hotel affords first-class accommodations, setting an especially fine table. It is provided with good bath-houses supplied with iron and soda water from adjoining springs.

EVERGREEN LAKES.

Health and Fishing Resort. Population, Nominal. Elevation, 10,500 feet.

On the eastern slope of Mount Massive, six miles southwest of Leadville, is situated one of the most pleasant summer resorts, known far and near as the Evergreen Lakes. To the people of Leadville, and to the tourists visiting the Carbonate Camp, these lakes afford an easily accessible and very charming place for a day's outing, or, if time permits, for a prolonged sojourn. The lakes are natural bodies of water improved by the hand of man. Upon their surface float handsome sail and row-boats and in their depths sport myriads of mountain trout.

HOTEL.—The Evergreen Lakes Hotel is a large and comfortable building, with elegant accommodations for guests, and among its other conveniences possesses a large hall for dancing. This popular resort is reached by two roads from Leadville.

NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY.

At the Evergreen Lakes is located the national fish hatchery. This is a branch of the main hatchery at Washington and is under the supervision of the National Fish Commission. Here are bred annually millions of trout and their kindred, which, after reaching a certain age, are turned loose in the numerous trout streams throughout the State, assuring an abundant supply of fish at all times.

FREMONT PASS.

The Highest Railroad Point in North America.

Through an Arcadian valley the approach to Fremont Pass is made. A famous pass, with the historic name of him who has been called the Pathfinder,

although a later day has witnessed greater achievements than his among the Rocky Mountains. A journey here deserves the title of a pilgrimage, for from the summit of this pass the traveler can discern the Mount of the Holy Cross. The scene is one replete with vivid interest. Fainter and fainter grow the lines of objects in the valley, until at last the clouds envelope the train, and at the next moment the observer looks down upon a rolling mass of vapor through which the light strikes in many colored beams. The sublimity of the scene forbids all thoughts other than those of reverence and rapture. The railway crosses the pass at an altitude of eleven thousand five hundred and forty feet—higher than any iron trail yet established in North America or the Old World.

MOUNT OF THE HOLY CROSS.—From the crest of Fremont Pass the traveler looks eagerly about and soon catches sight of the sacred symbol which gives name to the famous mount. The snow-white emblem of Christian faith gleams with bright splendor against the azure sky. The wayfarer at last realizes that he has reached that height "around whose summit splendid visions rise." This is one of the best points of view from which to behold this wonderful mountain and can be reached by a two hours' ride on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad from Leadville.

RED CLIFF.

Mountain Mining Town. Population, 1,000. Elevation, 8,671 feet.

Red Cliff is situated on the Eagle River, on the Standard Gauge through line of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. It is a flourishing mining town and is in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, surrounded by the grandest of scenery. Good hunting and fishing can be found here and good accommodations for the tourist.

MOUNT OF THE HOLY CROSS.—From Red Cliff one can obtain an unusually fine view of the famed Mount of the Holy Cross. From here the adventurous tourist can make the journey to the mount if he be so inclined. No grander view can be conceived than that of this wonderful mountain, which bears upon its bosom the sacred symbol of Christianity.

EAGLE RIVER CAÑON.

Cliff-Perched Dwellings of the Miners.

Beyond Red Cliff the Eagle river cañon opens to the view at first a comparatively wide expanse, later more narrow, walled in on each side by cliffs of vari-colored rocks, whose lofty and apparently insurmountable summits bear the dark banners of the pine. Admiration and awe at this stupendous work of nature take possession of the mind, when suddenly these emotions are overshadowed by wonder and almost incredulous surprise at the daring of man, for there above us on our right, perched like the nests of heaven-scaling eagles, rest the habitations of men—the town of Gilman! These are the shaft houses and abiding places of adventurous miners, who, having climbed these cliffs, pick in hand, have here discovered rich veins of the precious metal, which being blasted from its matrix, is conveyed to the railroad track, 2,000 feet below, by a most ingenious system of tramways and endless steel ropes. There is something very impressive in the sight of these frail cliff-perched dwellings, and the shaft-penetrated, tunnel-pierced rock peaks suggest irresistibly the fabled cavernous labyrinths of "Kor." Nowhere can the traveler find a more interesting and instructive illustration of mine methods than is here presented by the shaft-scarred sides of Battle Mountain and the pinnacle-perched eyries of Eagle River Cañon.

STEAMBOAT SPRINGS.

Wonderful Hot Springs of Routt County.

Leaving the railroad at Wolcott station, the tourist can go by stage or private conveyance to Steamboat Springs, distant seventy miles, and reached by a most interesting and picturesque route. The road follows up the divide between the Eagle and Grand rivers through a fine grazing country, dotted here and there

with beautiful little lakes. The Kokomo and Sheephorn ranges rise to the east, while the Mount of the Holy Cross towers to the south. From the summit of the divide a fine view of the Flat Top mountains can be obtained. Descending, the traveler enters Egeria Park, famous for its lovely scenery, a noted feature of which is the Topanas, or "Sleeping Lion." Finger Rock, 265 feet high from base to top, is also a remarkable landmark. The first stream crossed is the Roaring Fork of the Yampa river, along which is to be found the finest trout fishing in Colorado. Elk, deer, bear and mountain sheep abound here. Progressing, "Court-House Rocks" come into view and beyond is the "Devil's Grove." This curious uplift in the form of a grave, with a great headstone rising from one extremity, is an object of great interest. Passing through Yellow Jacket pass, the Harrison Bottoms fine grazing lands are entered and soon the famous "Steamboat Springs" are reached. Here is a thriving town of about 500 inhabitants, who certainly have a most magnificent place of residence. The springs send off clouds of steam and its escape makes a peculiar puffing noise, whence the name. There are sixty of these springs, embracing those characterized by sulphur, magnesia, iron and soda. The springs vary from 156 degrees of heat to cold. The scenery around the springs is exceedingly attractive. The Storm mountains, around whose summits storm clouds always gather, Crystal Park, Soda Park, Sheddegger's Park and Fish Creek falls are all objects of interest, and within a radius of ten miles. The Fish Creek falls are three miles east of Steamboat Springs, they are 150 feet in height and have a width of eighty feet. Those in search of health, the beautiful in nature or who enjoy the recreation of the sportsman or fisherman cannot do better than make a visit to Steamboat Springs.

CAÑON OF THE GRAND.

One of Creation's Greatest Miracles.

The Cañon of the Grand river is approached through the valley of the Eagle. Gradually the valley narrows, high bluffs hem us in on the left, the river is close to the track on the right, and its fertile banks suddenly change into a tumbled, twisted, black and blasted expanse of scoria. The few trees on the hither side of the stream are also black, an inheritance of fire, the waters under the black banks and reflecting the blackened trees, take on a swarthy hue—a stygian picture! Just beyond, a distant glimpse of fertile country, and the clear waters of the Eagle are lost in the muddy current of the Grand and a cañon greater in extent and more varied in character than that of the Arkansas opens before us. As the train speeds downward, the mountains on the horizon behind us seem to rise upwards towards the zenith as though the miracle of creation was being repeated before our eyes. Soon, however, the distant mountains are shut out and only the sky above, the river and track beneath and the cliffs around are visible, and here begins a panorama kaleidoscopic in its ever-changing forms and colors, the wonder of one who sees, the despair of the one who wished to tell others what he saw.

In places the effect is that of giant Egyptian art and architecture. Vast bastions of granite, strata on strata, rise to a stupendous height, braced against rock masses behind them infinitely vaster. Suggestions of the Sphinx and of the pyramids can be caught in the severe and gigantic rock-piled structure on every hand. These are not made up of boulders, nor are they solid monoliths, like those in the Royal Gorge. On the contrary, they are columns, bastions, buttresses, walls, pyramids, towers, turrets, even statues of stratified stone, with sharp cleavage, not in the least weather-worn, presenting the appearance of Brobdignagian masonry, hence I use the phrase "rock-piled structures" advisedly and as best descriptive of what there exists.

But the kaleidoscope is shaken and the rock pieces are rearranged. The effect is startling. We have left Egypt, with her shades of gray and her frowning, massive and gigantic forms. We are in a region of glowing colors, where the vermillion, the maroon, the green and the yellow abound and mingle and contrast. What strange country was the prototype of this? Ah! yonder is something

characteristic—a terraced pyramid bounded with brilliant and varied colors—the *teocoli* of the Aztecs.

Whirling around a headland of glowing red rock, which it seems ought to be called “Flamingo point,” we are in a region of ruddy color and of graceful forms. Minarets, from whose summits the muezin’s call might readily be imagined falling upon the ear of the dwellers in this “Orient in the West,” spires more graceful than that of Bruges, more lofty than that of Trinity, towers more marvelous than Pisa’s leaning wonder, columns more curious than that of Vendome, splintered and airy pinnacles, infinite in variety, innumerable! inimitable! indescribable!

In a moment darkness and the increased rumble of wheels—then light and another marvelous view. We have passed tunnel No. 1, the portcullis; darkness again for a moment, then the blue sky above us. We have entered through the postern gate; darkness for the third time, absolute, unmitigated blackness of darkness—this must be “the deepest dungeon ’neath the castle mote”—but soon again we see the blessed light and there before us lies Glenwood Springs.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS.

Health and Pleasure Resort. Population, 4,000. Elevation, 5,768 feet.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS is the county seat of Garfield County and is situated at the junction of the Grand and Roaring Forks Rivers. It is reached via the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad through line, via Leadville. The ride over Tennessee Pass, down through Eagle Cañon in sight of the Mount of the Holy Cross, thence through Eagle River Cañon across the Valley of the Eagle and through the cañon of the Grand River, is a most thrilling, interesting and romantic experience and can be accomplished in four hours. At its termination the tourist or the invalid finds himself in a valley or park, fully five thousand, two hundred feet above sea-level, protected on every side by lofty mountains, which holds within its limits a series of hot sulphur springs bursting out of the mountain rocks and forming lakes of large proportions, making natural bathing places which by artificial means have been rendered very convenient for the use of man. This hot sulphur water, used as a drink or to bathe in, has been found very efficacious as a remedy in many diseases, and the volume of the water is so great that there seems to be no limit to the uses to which it may be applied, or to the number of people who may partake of or be benefited by it. Above the springs, as they rush out of the rocks, are large open caves which, somewhere within their recesses, must have communication with the hot sulphur water below, because they are filled with the hot sulphur vapor or steam, which rushes out from their mouths in dense clouds. One may enter these caves, divest one’s self of clothing, penetrate as far as the heat will allow, and partake of a natural hot sulphur vapor bath such as can be had nowhere else in the world, and which must be of great remedial or curative value for many complaints that the human frame is afflicted with. The trout fishing is superb. Trout of two to eight pounds weight are taken in great numbers, and with little trouble. In the fall and winter the hunting is very fine, deer, elk, bear, grouse and ptarmigan being driven into the park in great numbers by the heavy snows on the surrounding mountains. The winter climate is quite mild; hundreds of invalids remain at the springs encamped in tents the entire season.

HOTELS.—Glenwood is well supplied with hotels. The new Hotel Colorado, completed and opened in June, 1893, at a cost of \$350,000, is probably one of the finest resort hotels in the United States. It is built of peach-blow Colorado stone and contains two hundred guest rooms and forty private baths, is built in Italian style, and located immediately under the shadow of the mountains, with the banks of the famous Pool immediately in front of it. It is surrounded by beautiful parks and drives, and, withal, is a most delightful place to spend a season. This beautiful hotel is owned by Mr. Walter Raymond of the Raymond Vacation Excursions, and all the parties managed by him spend at least a week here. The hotel is under the management of Mr. A. W. Bailey, formerly of Manitou, whose ability as a hotel manager is second to none in the country. There are two other hotels, though less pretentious, the Hotel Glenwood and the Hotel Barlow.

THE HUNTER'S PARADISE.—Perhaps the best hunting and fishing in all the Rocky Mountains can be found on the head-waters of the White and Yampa, or Bear Rivers, in Northwestern Colorado. To reach these wild and virgin regions take the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad to Glenwood Springs, where horses and pack animals can be obtained. From this point a journey of forty miles northward brings the sportsman to Trapper's Lake, at the head of the White River, from which two men recently took five hundred pounds of trout in a single day. The head of Bear River lies thirty miles further north and affords a perfect paradise for the lovers of outdoor sports. The whole region abounds in deer, elk, bear and other large game.

ASPEN.

Mining Town.

Population, 7,000.

Elevation, 7,868 feet.

ASPEN ranks as a city of the second class and has a well-organized and efficient city government. The streets are wide and in the residence section they are lined with trees. The city is supplied with a fine system of water-works, by which the inhabitants are furnished with the purest water, and it has one of the most perfect electric light systems in the State.

Aspen is the county seat of Pitkin County. The credit of both county and city is good, the city's warrants selling readily at ninety-eight cents.

The city is situated in a beautiful valley that is well enclosed with mountains of the most picturesque character. The ground slopes gently to the Roaring Fork, a gem among mountain streams, room enough being afforded to accommodate a large population of busy people. The elevation of the city is just sufficient to give a pleasant climate and is low enough to make vegetation luxuriant. All kinds of vegetables are grown and the lawns are clad in luxuriant verdure. The climate of Aspen is salubrious. In winter the ground is well covered with snow, but the weather is never severe. In summer the days are never excessively hot, while the nights are always cool. The enclosing mountains protect the city from the winds that are so common in many places. This feature of the climate is peculiar and is well held to be a great attraction. Invalids find that there is no place in the west where relief and permanent health can be more quickly secured. Those suffering from throat or lung troubles, and dyspeptics universally, find renewed health after a very short residence. The mineral belt upon which Aspen is located is believed to be the richest ever discovered in the world. The first locations at this point were made as far back as 1879. Considerable work was done and many important discoveries made during the immediately succeeding years. The mineral resources of the camp were shown to be sufficient to justify the construction of a railroad to the place. Early in 1887, the Denver & Rio Grande management determined to build and in November its trains were running into Aspen. Since that time, the development of the camp has been marvelous. It is now producing at a rate of more than \$10,000,000 a year and the output is being rapidly increased. The mineral belt passing through Pitkin County is forty miles long, only three miles of which have been developed, and the results obtained indicate plainly what the future of the Aspen district is to be. Aspen combines great activity in mining, with beautiful, attractive surroundings, and this combination will always make it a point of interest to tourists. From Aspen drives extend in every direction to attractive mountain resorts. Ashcroft is fourteen miles distant, the road leading up Castle Creek, probably the most beautiful stream in the State. Maroon Lake, near the head of Maroon Creek, is reached by a drive that is unsurpassed in natural features. Curtis Lakes, eight miles up the Roaring Fork, is a delightful resort. These are only a few of the points that the tourist will find pleasure in visiting. The streams are filled with trout and good hunting is found in the neighboring mountains.

HOTELS.—Aspen is well supplied with hotels, the Hotel Jerome being a fine new brick structure, well managed and deservedly popular. The Clarendon Hotel is another hostelry of considerable note.

PONCHA HOT SPRINGS.

Pleasure and Health Resort. Population, 200. Elevation, 7,480 feet.

These noted Hot Springs are situated on the narrow-gauge line of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, five miles southwest of Salida. Visitors to the Hot Springs who arrive via Denver have the advantage of seeing the famous Manitou, Garden of the Gods and the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas. As a resort for invalids, this place offers superior inducements, especially to those suffering from chronic troubles. The sick get well here in less time and with less medicine than in any other sanitarium outside of Colorado. The return to health here is made radically permanent. A great variety of diseases are cured by the peculiar earth-heated and earth-medicated waters and an intelligent system of baths. The scenery is in the heart of the grand old Rocky Mountains and is too sublimely beautiful and picturesque for adequate description. The effect on the sick is wonderfully beneficial, correlating a specific energy with the climate and pure atmosphere, and the very feeble are enabled to tolerate much hotter baths than in damper or lower altitudes and secure correspondingly greater results. The analysis of the Poncha Hot Springs corresponds almost exactly with the waters of the Hot Springs in Arkansas. The temperature of the various Arkansas Hot Springs varies from 90° to 175°; that of the Poncha Springs varies from 90° to 185° Fahrenheit. The water is clear as crystal and perfectly odorless and tasteless. It quenches thirst whether cold or hot and does not disturb the stomach in any manner. There are ninety-nine of these hot springs, all flowing from a great field of tufa, the natural precipitation of ages of loss of temperature from contact with the atmosphere, and chemically the same as the tufa of the Arkansas Hot Springs. The springs have a capacity large enough to bathe forty thousand persons daily. Commodious bath-houses have been erected and competent physicians are in attendance. The following is the analysis.

Silicic Acid,	32.73	Organic Matter,	6.24
Sesqui-Oxide of Iron,	1.27	Water,	1.72
Alumina,	5.20	Sulphuric Acid,	4.46
Lime,	20.00	Potash,	2.08
Magnesia, . . . . .	.74	Soda,	1.00
Chlorine, . . . . .	.06	Iodine,	1.50
Carbonic Acid Gas,	22.50	Bromine,	1.40

The temperature of the water is from 145° to 185° Fahrenheit. The waters are said to be a sure cure for rheumatism and all blood and skin diseases and catarrh.

HOTELS.—At the Hot Springs Hotel good accommodations can be secured, and, together with boarding-houses, comfortable quarters can be found for 200 visitors.

AMONG THE CLOUDS.

Crossing the Range at Marshall Pass.

Through Poncha Pass, whose lesser glories lead up to the grand surprises of Marshall Pass, as an introductory symphony leads up to the triumphant music of a majestic march, the traveler makes his advent. Gradually the view becomes less obstructed by mountain sides and the eye roams over miles of cone-shaped summits. The timberless tops of towering ranges show him that he is among the heights and in a region familiar with the clouds. Then he beholds, stretching away to the left, the most perfect of all the Sierras. The sunlight falls with a white transfiguring radiance upon the snow-crowned spires of the Sangre de Cristo Range. Their sharp and dazzling pyramids, which near at hand are clearly defined, extend to the southward until cloud and sky and snowy peak commingle and form a vague and bewildering vision. To the right towers the fire-scarred front of old Ouray, gloomy and grand, solitary and forbidding. Ouray holds the pass, standing sentinel at the rocky gateway to the fertile Gunnison. Slowly the steepes are conquered, until at last the train halts upon the summit of Marshall Pass. The awful silence of the storm-tossed granite ocean lies beneath. The traveler looks down upon four lines of road, terrace beyond terrace, the last so far below as to be quite indistinct to view. These are only loops of the almost spiral pathway of descent. Wonder at the triumphs of engineering skill is strangely mingled with feelings of awe and admiration at the stupendous

grandeur of the scene. A halt of ten minutes gives the visitor an opportunity to ascend to the observatory constructed above the station, which elevation commands a view of both Atlantic and Pacific Slopes. One of, if not quite, the most awe-inspiring views on the continent.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS TO GRAND JUNCTION.

The completion of the Standard Gauge line of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad from Denver, via Pueblo, Leadville, Glenwood Springs and Grand Junction to Salt Lake City and Ogden and by connection at the latter city with the Southern Pacific Railroad to San Francisco and all Pacific Coast points, marks an era in the history of the "Scenic Line of the World." It is now possible to reach San Francisco from Denver and *vice versa* without change of cars, and at the same time to secure the most satisfactory views of the grandest scenery in the world. Thousands of tourists in the past have chosen to suffer the inconveniences of the Narrow Gauge line rather than miss the wonderful and awe-inspiring views which could be obtained only by following this route. This sacrifice of comfort is no longer necessary, for, as has been said, the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad has now a Standard Gauge through line furnished with all the most modern contrivances for comfort, convenience and luxury.

The overland train is a model in every respect. From the engine to the last first-class coach everything is bright and new, and of the most elegant style of workmanship and finish.

The combination mail, express and baggage car is a beauty, and is especially constructed for the speedy and convenient transaction of business on the part of the train men. Hard woods are used in the interior finish, and the work is exceedingly neat, tasteful and substantial. The regular baggage car is equally as well built and has many improvements which will be highly useful in expediting the handling of baggage.

The smoker is fully the equal of any first-class coaches in general use. It is finished in solid oak, with high-backed comfortable seats, elegantly upholstered in crimson plush. The car will seat fifty-six people, is lighted by four double, highly-finished brass Pintsch lamps, and is warmed by a Baker heater. The ceiling is of ornamental oak. The second-class coaches are finished in antique oak and furnished with chair seats upholstered in crimson plush. They are warmed by Baker heaters and lighted by the Pintsch gas system. Each coach will seat sixty people.

The first-class coach is the climax of elegance. It resembles a Pullman palace car in luxurious appointments, with the objections to a Pullman as a day coach removed. It is finished in mahogany, with ceiling of antique oak, warmed by a Baker heater, lighted by four large, double, polished brass Pintsch gas illuminators, and has hat-racks of antique bronze. The seats are of the latest and most comfortable chair patterns, luxuriously upholstered in old gold plush. The windows are large, to afford an unobstructed view of the scenery and are shaded by handsome damask curtains. Between the windows are panels of beveled plate-glass mirrors. The ladies' toilet and lavatory is provided with mirrors, silver-plated water service and all modern conveniences. A large beveled plate glass mirror ornaments one end of the car. At the rear of the coach is a smoking compartment with lounges upholstered in olive leather and furnished with the greatest elegance. Here also is a magnificent plate-glass mirror. Next to the smoking compartment, which is entirely separated by swinging doors from the rest of the coach, is the gentlemen's lavatory and toilet room. The coach will seat fifty people.

The coaches are all painted in Tuscan red, with handsome gold trimmings, and the entire effect is that of rich and substantial elegance. One great convenience and novelty is that all the platforms are lighted by a brilliant gas illuminator.

The engines which haul these magnificent trains are also new and giants of their class, having cylinders 18 x 24 inches. There are six 54-inch drive wheels, connected. The total weight of each locomotive is 107,000 pounds, with a weight of 81,000 pounds on the drivers. Their length over all is fifty-four feet. The boiler

is fifty-eight inches in diameter, with 252 two-inch tubes. The stack is straight, there is an extension front, and none of the latest improvements are omitted. The tender has eight wheels and a capacity of 3,000 gallons of water and six tons of coal. Through Pullman palace sleepers and first-class dining cars are attached and the passenger need not change cars from Denver to San Francisco.

The scenery between Glenwood Springs and Grand Junction is very attractive, presenting a delightful mingling of mountain, valley and river views. Traversing the downward course of the Grand River, one of the most beautiful streams in Colorado, the line offers attractions of a most romantic and charmingly varied character.

CRESTED BUTTE.

Mining Town, Health and Fishing Resort. Population, 1,200. Elevation, 8,878 feet.

This pretty village is situated most delightfully among the mountains, one castellated peak directly opposite the town conferring the name it bears. This is the center of the most remarkable coal region yet discovered in Colorado and abounding also in rich mines of gold and silver. At Crested Butte, just back of the village, is found abundant measures of exceedingly bituminous coal, which is mined largely and made into coke. Four miles north of the town anthracite coal, equal in every respect to the best found in Pennsylvania, is taken from the top of a mountain and shipped all over Colorado and Utah. Eleven miles beyond Crested Butte is Ruby, to which point the Denver & Rio Grande have just completed a branch road, the traffic of which consists of immense quantities of bituminous and anthracite coal. The fishing and hunting in the mountain streams and over the wooded hills furnish abundant sport for the residents and tourists and the rides and drives afford an almost infinite variety.

HOTELS.—The Elk Mountain House is the leading hotel and affords accommodations of a first-class quality.

SCENERY IN THE ELK MOUNTAINS.—Perhaps the finest mountain scenery in Colorado, and certainly the least known to tourists, is found in the Elk Mountain region, near Crested Butte. A majority of the peaks composing this range stand isolated, rising without foot-hill or mesa a sheer six or eight thousand feet above the level of the plain.

GUNNISON.

County Seat of Gunnison County. Population, 2,500. Elevation, 7,683 feet.

GUNNISON is a flourishing town on the Gunnison River and is located on the narrow-gauge line of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad to Salida and Grand Junction. Here also is the junction of the Crested Butte branch with the main line of the road. Mines of silver, copper, lead and coal are found in the vicinity and smelters have been erected to treat the ores. The town is beautifully situated and is in such close proximity to some of the most attractive scenery of the Rocky Mountains that it has become a favorite objective point for tourists. The Gunnison River offers fine sport for the fisherman and the hills abound in game.

HOTELS.—The La Veta Hotel is one of the most magnificent in Colorado, being erected at a cost of \$225,000. It is also the eating station for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Smaller hotels, restaurants and boarding-houses abound, so that the traveler will find no lack of suitable accommodations.

WAUNITA HOT SPRINGS.

THE WAUNITA HOT SPRINGS are situated eight miles from Parlin on the narrow-gauge line of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. The waters have long been famous for their great medicinal qualities and they have been frequented by those suffering from ill health with the most surprising and gratifying results. Good accommodations have been provided for guests. The scenery surrounding the springs is unsurpassed and no pleasanter place can be found by the searcher after health or pleasure.

BLACK CAÑON.

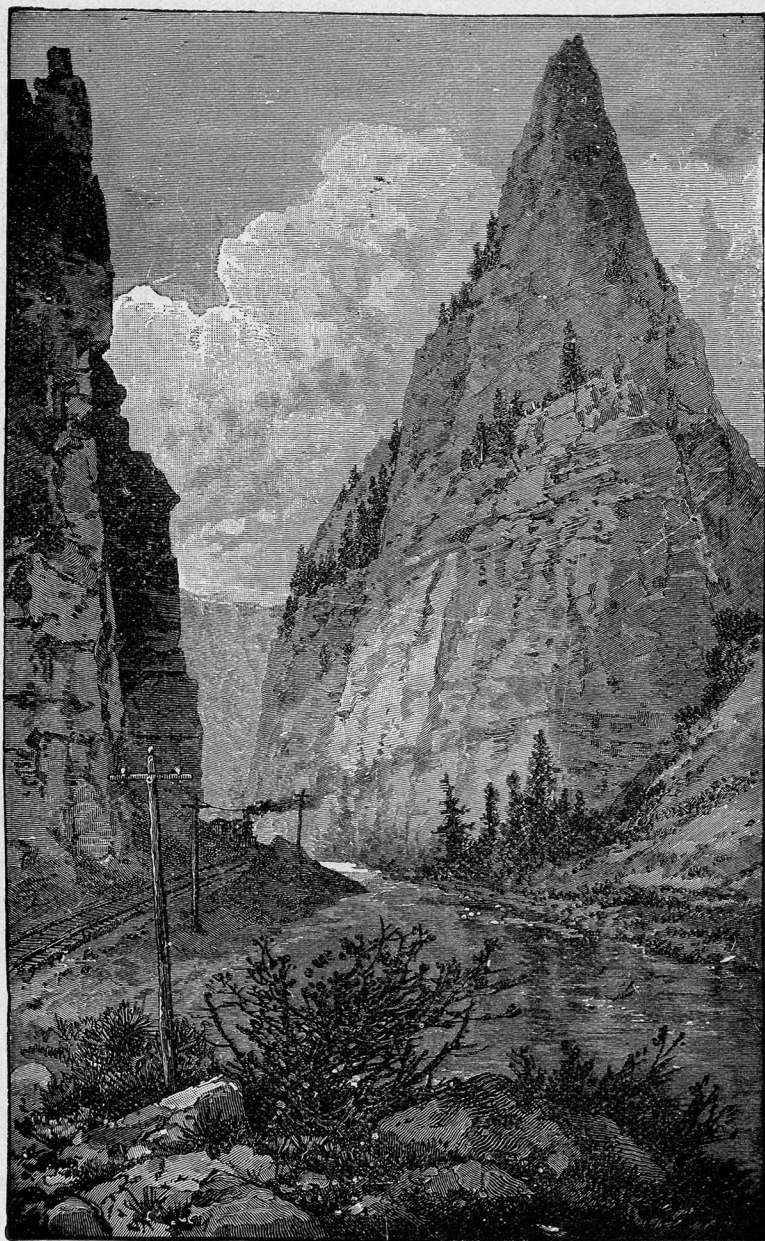
The Grand Gorge of the Gunnison.

In all the world there is no place so beautiful, imposing, sublime and awful, that may be so easily and comfortably visited as the Black Cañon, for the iron horse has a pathway through the Cañon and he draws after him coaches as handsome and pleasant as those which he draws on the level plain. Along many miles of this grand gorge the railway lies upon a shelf that has been blasted in the solid walls of God's masonry; walls that stand sheer two thousand feet in height and so close together that for most of the distance through the cañon only a streak of sky, sometimes in broad daylight, spangled with stars, is seen above. Once in awhile the railroad changes sides with the noisy stream, the waters of which, in the semi-twilight that prevails between the rising and going down of the sun, seem to be of an exquisite emerald green. Unlike many of the Colorado cañons, the scenery in this one is kaleidoscopic, ever-changing. Here the train glides along between the close, regular and exalted walls, then suddenly it passes the mouth of another mighty cañon, which looks as if it were a great gateway and unroofed arcade resembling the pathway of some monstrous giant. Now, at a sharp turn, there is a stream of liquid crystal pitching from the top of a dizzy cliff to the bosom of a sparkling pool which lies beside the road. Then a spacious amphitheatre is passed, in the center of which stands, solitary and alone, a towering monument of solid stone which reaches to where it flaunts the clouds like some great cathedral spire. This is the famed Currencanti Needle. At another place the train goes sailing straight as the flight of an arrow, right at a bronze and ponderous bulwark that looks as if the cars must crash against it and pile up in broken and splintered masses at the base of its rugged and beetling front, but just when, seemingly, the pilot must charge the frowning wall, and when before and to the right and left there appears to be no means of escape, the engine, as if playing "tag" with the cliffs, darts to one side with the swiftness of a weasel and away it goes, train and all, thundering down another stretch of the echoing gorgeway.

LAKE CITY BRANCH.

Following along the Lake Fork of the Gunnison from Sapinero, on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, the famous Scenic Line of the world, you pass through the weird and dismal cañon of the Lake Fork, that fills the mind with awe and wonder, thence winding through an ever changing view of glen and vale, gorge and cañon, presenting a glorious panorama of delightful scenery. A trip of forty miles brings you to Lake City, nestled amongst the hills, in the very heart of the mountains. Lake City is one of the prettiest little towns in the mountains. It lies in a beautiful little amphitheatre at the junction of the Lake Fork of the Gunnison river and Hensen creek; it was incorporated in 1875. The city is well laid out, with shade trees on each street, which give it a handsome and picturesque appearance. Small streams of water, pure and clear as crystal, flow down the sides of each street, insuring a perfect system of sewerage. No better class of buildings can be found in any mountain town; there are solid, substantial blocks of brick and stone that would do credit to a metropolitan city. Its climate is mild and equable, the snowfall is light in winter and the mountains protect it from winds. The town has a handsome and substantial public school edifice built at a cost of \$30,000; four religious denominations are represented; the population is intelligent and moral; there are good hotels and superior and convenient terminal railroad facilities; an electric light system will soon be in operation and a first-class system of water-works will soon be built. Every arrangement has been made for comfort and cleanliness.

For those in quest of health, Lake City presents superior attractions. The summers are delightfully cool and pleasant, extremes of cold and oppressive heat is unknown. With its pure, bracing air and clear, cold water, it is unrivaled as a sanitarium for those who are ailing. There are a number of fine mineral springs in the immediate vicinity which have become famous for their curative qualities.



CURRECANTI NEEDLE.—BLACK CAÑON.

To the tourist and pleasure seeker Lake City offers special inducements. He can make a trip to Uncompahgre Peak, 14,410 feet above sea-level, and enjoy one of the grandest sights imaginable. It is but eight miles from town and a good wagon road all the way to its base. The route is by Hensen creek cañon; great mountain ranges rise on each side of you, crags and peaks that pierce the sky with their spires. In every cañon you pass on the way are scenes of marvelous beauty. Standing on the summit of Uncompahgre when the air is clear and transparent the vista is grand beyond description; the world is beneath you, mountain piled upon mountain, range upon range, lie at your feet. To the eastward are seen the plains of Colorado stretching away in the distance, while to the westward the eye takes in the valleys of Utah, while the Wasatch range lies like a cloud on the distant horizon. A trip to lake San Christoval is also delightful in summer; it would be hard to find a lovelier spot in the Rocky Mountains. A mile from town you pass the beautiful Granite Falls, another mile brings you to Argenta Falls, whose waters come down in sheets of foam and falls with a noise like thunder into the seething chasm beneath; half a mile further and lake San Christoval is seen in all its beauty. This lake was discovered by a Spanish monk in the seventeenth century and is a beautiful sheet of water, clear and transparent, two and a half miles long and one mile wide; it is studded with fairy-like isles, where boating parties go to enjoy a picnic, the variety of scenery along its borders is the wonder and delight of the artist, and a sail on its waters in the cool, refreshing breeze is delightful. San Juan is well named the Switzerland of America, and around Lake City are many of its scenic features. Its glens and its valleys surpass the Bernese Oberland; its peaks and domes may be compared without exaggeration with those of the Jungfrau and Matterhorn.

Lake City lies in the center of one of the richest mining sections of Colorado. Capital City, Rose's Cabin, Cottonwood, Sherman, Burrows Park and Carson are all tributary mining camps, and all are rich in great and exhaustless ore bodies. The mountain sides are literally ribbed and seamed with veins of mineral. Hinsdale county is the home of the true fissure, with its inexhaustible wealth; the ores are principally galena and gray copper.

CIMARRON CAÑON.—Where Cimarron Creek empties into the Gunnison through a short cañon, the road leaves Black Cañon, which continues on with the larger stream, heightening in awfulness. Down there the fall of the river increases so rapidly that to follow it to the end the railroad would emerge a thousand feet above the valley which it seeks, if a practicable grade should be kept, so the engineers have turned the road out to the valley through Cimarron Cañon, and in four or five miles a verdureless expanse is reached, and for hours the road traverses a region which is picturesque in its poverty and desolation; and in the summer the distant and sun-heated buttes, with the arid plains between, remind the traveler of the wastes of Arabia Petra. The Cimarron abounds in trout and the country around is alive with large game. The sportsman will find good accommodations at the station of Cimarron and will be amply repaid by the splendid sport he will enjoy here.

CERRO DIVIDE is reached directly after emerging from Cimarron Cañon. From here the Uncompahgre Valley, its river and the distant, picturesque peaks of the San Juan are within full sight of the traveler. Descending to the valley we come to a halt at Montrose.

MONTROSE.

Center of Agricultural District. Population, 2,500. Elevation, 5,811 feet.

Montrose is the center and distributing point for a vast agricultural district, whose produce is shipped to all points in the State. There are several large irrigating ditches taking water from the Uncompahgre River, which insure the farmer, or in western parlance, ranchman, his crop.

There are several good hotels in Montrose, the principal one being the Belvedere, which is also the eating station for all Denver & Rio Grande trains.

DELTA.

Agricultural town. Population, 500. Elevation, 4,980 feet.

Like Montrose, Delta is a town whose entire resources are dependent on the products of the soil. The country surrounding Delta is very prolific, and its produce is much sought for in the markets of the larger cities.

LOWER GUNNISON CAÑON.—After passing Delta and traversing the rich farming lands of the Ute reservation, the road passes through the Lower Gunnison Cañon, which abounds in striking and beautiful scenery.

GRAND JUNCTION.

Junction point. Population, 4,000. Elevation, 4,594 feet.

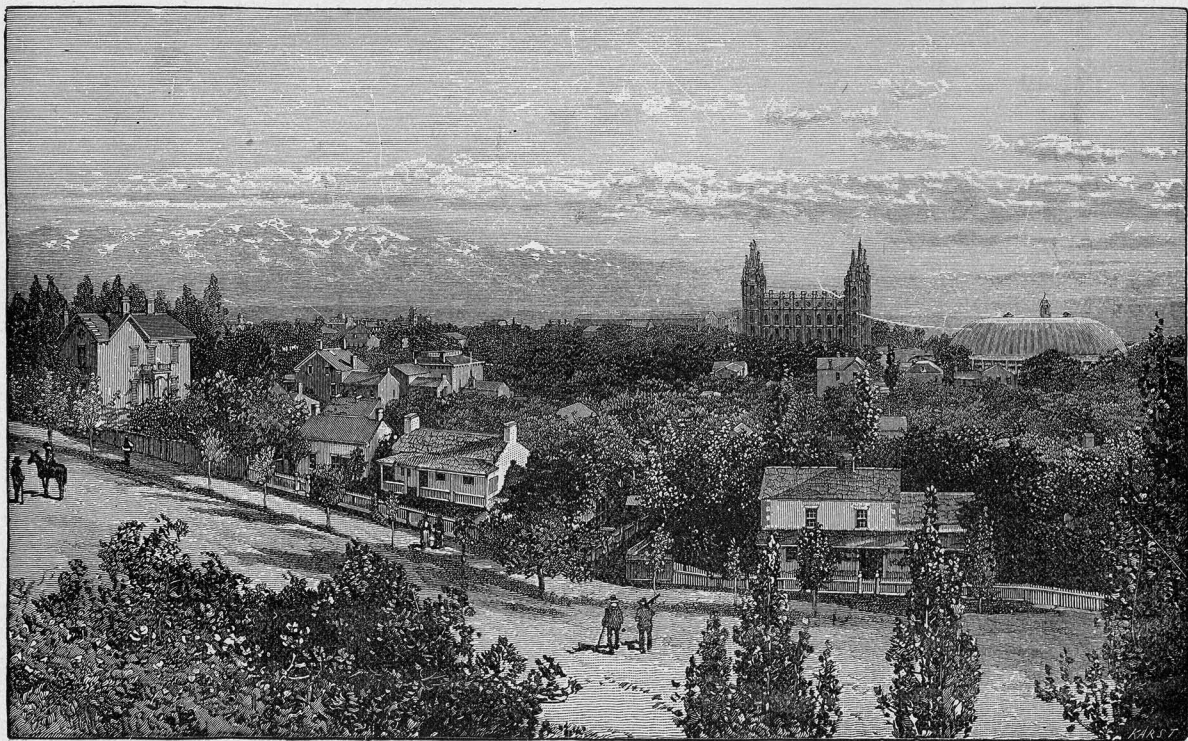
Grand Junction is well named, for here is the converging point of the standard and narrow-gauge lines of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad with the Rio Grande Western line for Ogden, Salt Lake and the Pacific Coast, as well as the confluence of the two largest rivers in Colorado, the Gunnison and the Grand. It is the commercial center of a vast agricultural region and is also within easy access of one of the large coal fields of the Pacific Slope. Natural gas is found in abundance. The country contiguous to Grand Junction produces the finest fruit in the west; ready market at the best prices is always attainable in Denver, Pueblo and other larger cities, to which places great quantities of pears, apples, peaches and grapes are shipped every year. The eating house at the station is conducted by Mr. E. A. Thayer, which in itself is sufficient guarantee of an excellent meal.

SCENES ON THE SALT LAKE LINE.

THE BOOK CLIFFS.—The space of over one hundred miles intervening between the Grand and Green Rivers resembles a billowy desert and is especially interesting for its wild and peculiar characteristics. Close by, on the north, are the richly-colored Book Cliffs, while away to the southward the snowy groups of the Sierra la Sal and San Rafael glisten in the distance. Between them may be distinguished the broken walls which mark the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, scarcely fifty miles away. Beyond Green River and Castle Valley commences the steep ascent of the Wasatch Mountains and the beautiful in Nature again appears.

CASTLE CAÑON.—Near the Azure Cliffs, so called from the color of the clay, the Green and Grand Rivers join to form the sublime Colorado, which empties into the Gulf of California. Beyond is Castle Cañon, at the entrance to which stand two towering sandstone shafts which rise to the height of five hundred feet, looking like monstrous castles, with battlements, bastions and turrets guarding the way and just wide enough apart for the train to pass between. The cañon which follows is another of sublime beauty. Great walls and dome-appearing rocks lift on either side in appalling grandeur and the tourist is deeply impressed with the sublimity of the scene. After a few miles through this grand gorge the train plunges into the heart of the Wasatch Mountains and then emerges into the beautiful and fertile valley of Utah, in the center of which lies a long, blue sheet of water, Utah Lake.

CASTLE GATE.—Guarding the way to Price River Cañon, through which the railroad runs into the very heart of the range, stands Castle Gate, similar in many respects to the gateway in the Garden of the Gods. The two huge pillars, or ledges of rock composing it, are offshoots of the cliffs behind. They are of different heights, one measuring five hundred and the other four hundred and fifty feet from the top to the base. They are richly dyed with red and the firs and pines growing about them, but reaching only to their lower strata, render this coloring more noticeable and beautiful. Between the two sharp promontories, which are separated only by a narrow space, the river and the railroad both run, one pressing closely against the other. The stream leaps over a rocky bed and its banks are



SALT LAKE CITY, ON LINE D. & R. G. R. R.

lined with tangled brush. Once past the gate, and looking back, the bold headlands forming it have a new and more attractive beauty. They are higher and more massive, it seems, than when we were in their shadow. Huge rocks project far out from their perpendicular faces. No other pinnacles approach them in size and majesty. They are landmarks up and down the cañon, their lofty tops catching the eye before their bases are discovered.

SOLDIER SUMMIT is the next striking feature on the route to Salt Lake; then come in quick succession the Red Narrows and Spanish Fork Cañon. These are all characterized by beauty and grandeur; they are full of charming contrasts, soft contours and whispering waters.

UTAH VALLEY resembles in its Arcadian loveliness the vales of Scotland and is a mountain-girdled, well-cultivated park.

UTAH LAKE lies in the center of the valley of the same name. It is a picturesque sheet of clear, fresh water, to the north of which lie the Mormon towns of Provo and Springville. The scene is an entrancing one. Eastward the oblong basin is shut in by the Wasatch Mountains and on the west is the Oquirrh Range. Northward are low hills, or mesas, crossing the valley and separating it from that of the Great Salt Lake, while in the south the east and west ranges approach each other and form blue-tinted walls of uneven shape. To the left of this barrier, Mount Nebo, highest and grandest of the Utah peaks, rises majestically above all surroundings. Its summit sparkles with snow, its lower slopes are wooded and soft, while from it and extending north and south run vast, broken, vari-colored confreres. The valley is like a well-kept garden; farm joins farm; crystal streams water it, and scattered about in rich profusion are long lines of fruit trees, amid which are trim white houses. Salt Lake City is visible and beyond slumber the waters of the Great Salt Lake.

PROVO.

Summer Resort. Population, 5,000. Elevation, 4,517 feet.

Provo is pleasantly situated on the Provo River, a little back from Utah Lake, and shaded by the near peaks of the Wasatch Mountains, at whose base it lies, forty-eight miles southeast of Salt Lake City. Its streets are wide and well laid out, lined with trees, and one of its chief characteristics is the great number of large and elegant private buildings it possesses. Provo is a pleasant summer resort and is a favored spot for relaxation and rest.

SALT LAKE CITY.

Capital of Utah. Population, 52,000. Elevation, 4,228 feet.

SALT LAKE CITY, the interesting city by the great salt sea, is in a veritable garden. Low and picturesque adobe houses harmonize in their cool, quiet tones with the extensive orchards of fruit and gardens of flowers which surround them and the business blocks in the center of the city are imposing and strong. Back upon a "bench," and several hundred feet above the city, is Fort Douglas, the flag of the Republic standing out in bright relief against the Wasatch. The buildings are partly covered with and surrounded by trees, while the sun lights up in glinting sparkles of gold the polished cannon that stands on guard. In this place it has no warlike look and the picture would miss an interesting and bright feature were it removed. Strong and rapid mountain streams come rushing through the cañons and are led into the city where the clear, cold, limpid waters sing a pleasant song as they sport and play along the sides of the streets, where they are conducted through the entire city. The Oquirrh Mountains shut in the valley to the west, the Great Salt Lake, twenty miles away, glimmering in the sunlight like a stream of silver. The great object of interest to the tourist and stranger is Temple Square; here are situated the great ecclesiastical buildings of the Mormon Church. Prominent among them is the Temple, Tabernacle and Assembly Hall, as shown in the illustration.

HOTELS.—Salt Lake is well supplied with first-class hotels, among which are the Knutsford, the Templeton, the Cullen, the Walker House, the Continental, the Clift, the White House and the Metropolitan. There are many smaller hotels and an abundance of restaurants and boarding-houses.

THE GREAT SALT LAKE is a mysterious inland sea, which more than any other body of water on the globe has created and left unsatisfied the curiosity of mankind. Its dead, dreamy, silent, tideless, slumbering waters are still an enigma, both to the learned and unlearned. The lake has an area of 2,500 square miles and its surface is higher than the Alleghany Mountains. Its mean depth is about sixty feet and numerous small islands ornament its bosom, the principal of which are the Antelope and the Stanbury. At different periods the level of the lake has changed and rechanged most perceptibly, which has led scientists to conjecture that the shore land was by no means stable. It compares with other bodies of saline water analytically as follows:

	WATER.	SOLIDS.
Atlantic Ocean	96 5	3 5
Mediterranean	96 2	3 8
Dead Sea	76 0	24 0
Great Salt Lake	86 0	14 0

In specific gravity, distilled water being unity, the following comparison exists:

Ocean Water	1 027
Dead Sea	1 110
Great Salt Lake	1 107

Of late its waters have been numerously frequented for bathing purposes and there cannot be any doubt whatever of their valuable hygienic effects. This fact, in addition to the many mineral springs abounding in Utah, makes it a sanitary as well as a scenic paradise.

SALT AIR.—The Rio Grande Western Railway has opened a new bathing resort at Saltair, on the Great Salt Lake, about eighteen miles from the city. During the season bathing trains are run almost hourly from Salt Lake City to Saltair; these trains enable all overland passengers stopping off at Salt Lake City to have a bath in the great dead sea. Here is located the finest bathing pavillion on the continent, each of the elegant bath-rooms is fitted with shower-bath, stationary water-bowls, mirrors, chairs, incandescent electric lights, etc., making Saltair one of the most attractive watering places on the continent. There is a first-class restaurant; careful male and female attendants and a silver-cornet band furnishes music day and evening. Prof. John Muir, the celebrated scientist and literateur, speaks as follows concerning a bath in the Great Salt Lake:

"Since the completion of the trans-continental and Utah Railways this magnificent lake in the heart of the continent has become as accessible as any watering-place on either coast, and I am sure that thousands of travelers, sick and well, would throng to its shores every summer were its merits but half known. Saltair is only a few minutes' ride from the city and has good hotel accommodations, and then, besides the bracing waters, the climate is delightful. The mountains rise into a cool sky, furrowed with cañons almost Yosemiteic in grandeur and filled with a glorious profusion of flowers and trees. Lovers of science, lovers of wilderness, lovers of pure rest will find here more than they ever may hope for.

SALT LAKE TO OGDEN.

From Salt Lake to Ogden the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad traverses a narrow plain. On one side are the dead waters of the great Salt Lake, on the other the serrated peaks of the Wasatch Mountains. The region is highly cultivated. Farms reach their brown or green fields over its length and breadth and little streams run in bright threads out of mountain cañons and across the meadows. The lake is in full view of the traveler most of the way and is a never-ending source of interest. What history belongs to it? Why is it, of all America's inland seas, salt and without life? But the train speeds on and, entering an amphitheatre set around with mountains, reaches Ogden, the western terminus of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, the scenic line of the world.

OGDEN.

Railroad and Manufacturing Center. Population, 25,000. Elevation, 4,286 feet.

OGDEN, the principal city of Northern Utah, is beautifully located on the western slope of the Wasatch Mountains. It is well laid out and well built; the streets are wide, regular and lined with shade and ornamental trees and lighted with electric light. By a system of water-works the mountain streams and springs furnish an abundant supply of pure water; the natural sewerage system is particularly favorable and many of the private residences and grounds are very handsome and the business houses and public buildings are solid and substantial.

Ogden is the junction point with the Southern Pacific Railroad for the coast. There are several good hotels in Ogden, one of the best being the hotel at the new Union Depot.

HUNTING AND FISHING.

Colorado is the sportsman's paradise. No finer country for the lovers of the rod and gun can be found than that contiguous to the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. The principal varieties of game found are deer, elk, antelope, bear, grouse, wild turkey, quail, wild geese and duck. In the Elk Mountains the big horn (or mountain sheep) are quite common and frequently a mountain lion may be found.

Wagon Wheel Gap, on the southern extension of the road, is a favorite resort for the sportsman, game of every kind abounds in the surrounding hills, and the Rio Grande and its confluent streams are full of trout. This is true in general of all the clear, rapid water-courses among the Colorado hills. Certainly the angler can hardly go amiss in search of sport. With many the rarest of sport is enjoyed in chasing antelope or rabbits upon the plains with hounds. Nowhere else in America are greyhounds so numerous as here, and they seem, by the law of the survival of the fittest, likely to still further increase.

In the San Luis Park, between Alamosa and Saguache, are the San Luis Lakes, or marshes, in which may be found a profusion of wild geese and ducks. These marshes are reached by a day's drive from Alamosa and are readily traversed on foot. Swans, also, are found there, and white brant, or snow geese, as well as sand-hill cranes.

On the mountains, between Antonito and Durango, near Los Pinos Creek and the Chama River, are extensive regions almost devoid of settlements and heretofore seldom reached by sportsmen. Here are broad plateaus and pleasant valleys, where game is abundant, the climate unsurpassed and nothing wanting that the hunter can desire. To camp out among the pines and stalk deer and elk, untroubled by mosquitoes or flies, with venison and trout for diet, plenty of elbow-room and scenery that might entrance the soul, is a consummation any sportsman might covet.

All the San Juan region abounds in game and the streams and lakes are full of trout. Durango, Silverton, Lake City, Ouray, are all excellent headquarters for the hunter, and he will have no difficulty in soon discovering plenty of elk and deer, and, if so disposed, a grizzly or a cinnamon bear.

To the northward, in the Elk Mountain country, near the Gunnison River, game is equally abundant. Beyond the Saguache Range, near Red Cliff, are also favorable ranges for game of all kinds found in the State. To name all the points on the Denver & Rio Grande near which game and trout abound would be to recapitulate nearly all the names of the towns enumerated in the regular folder of the road. On the Salt Lake narrow-gauge extension the sportsman will find one of the best fields for enjoyment. Stopping at Poncha Springs, Mears, Parlins, Sapinero, Cimarron, Montrose, Delta, Grand Junction, Green River, Lower Price Crossing, Pleasant Valley Junction or Hooper, the hunter or fisherman will find superb sport within a radius of five miles. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad will take particular pains to give sporting parties the best accommodations and assist them in every possible manner.

CLIMATE OF COLORADO.

The climate of Colorado is undoubtedly the best in the world for the consumptive. It is also especially delightful to the individual in good health. Tourists make a mistake in leaving Colorado just as the most agreeable season begins, *i. e.*, the opening of September. From that month to December come the most pleasant days. Below is a resumé of the seasons as given by Professor F. A. Loud, of Colorado College:

WINTER.—The reports fail to make credible the fact that for several hours on the majority of winter days invalids can sit on porches without extra wraps; so powerful is the sun's heat in winter that sunshades are grateful and midday picnics are taken with enjoyment and benefit. It is at this season that the greatest improvement is noticed in the consumptives.

SPRING.—The spring is undoubtedly here, as elsewhere, the least desirable season of the year, but it compares favorably with other climates, and there is no period of melting snow or special month to be shunned, and an invalid can on occasion change with advantage his location on the elevated ground of Colorado to New Mexico, for a few weeks, guided by the weather reports.

SUMMER.—Temperature by day: In the shade the heat is seldom over 82°. The air being dry, the heat is much less felt than a lower temperature in damper climates. The temperature by night is almost invariably cool and two blankets at least are grateful to sleep under, while the mornings and evenings being cool, without dew or dampness, give sufficient daylight hours for exercise for those who shun the midday heat.

AUTUMN.—The autumn is perhaps the most enjoyable season of the year; it is very dry and warm, without excessive heat and with few storms.

HOW TO REACH THEM.

The compiler of this little book has taken much pains to point out and describe the many points of interest in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico, and now a few hints as to the advantages offered by the railroad company to enable the traveler to reach them speedily and comfortably will not be out of place. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad runs its trains to nearly all of the points named, and to the points which the railroad has not yet reached, to the nearest railroad station, where other conveyances can be secured. It is the aim of the railroad to furnish every facility to the invalid, tourist or sportsman to visit these points with the greatest ease and comfort, and to this end its trains are equipped in a style that is unsurpassed by any railroad in the world. This equipment comprises elegant day coaches, easy and luxuriant reclining chair cars, magnificent Pullman sleepers and that climax of comfort and luxury the buffet car. During the summer season, from April till November, observation cars are attached to all regular passenger trains which run through the Black Cañon. These cars are especially adapted to sight-seeing and the traveler has an unobstructed view of this grandest of all mountain scenery. Special rates are made from May till November, to tourists, that will enable them to visit any point named in this book at a great reduction from the regular local rates.

The trans-continental traveler who may not have the time to spare to make a sight-seeing tour, need only take his ticket via the "Great Scenic Line," and from the car window, as he speeds on his journey across the continent, or by taking advantage of the observation cars, through the cañons of extraordinary interest, avail himself of an opportunity to witness many of the points described, as the entire trip from Denver to the Great Salt Lake is one grand panoramic view of gorgeous mountain scenery that has not a parallel in the whole world.

PERRY PARK by carriage from Larkspur, seven miles.

BONANZA, KERBER CREEK, SAGUACHE by stage from Villa Grove.

TOMICHI, WHITE PINE by stage from Sargent.

GOTHIC, RUBY, IRWIN by stage from Crested Butte and Aspen.
 TIN CUP, ALPINE by carriage from Nathrop.
 COTTONWOOD HOT SPRINGS by stage from Buena Vista.
 TWIN LAKES by hack line from Granite and Leadville.
 MOUNT OF THE HOLY CROSS by horse from Red Cliff.
 SODA SPRINGS, EVERGREEN LAKES by stage from Leadville.
 TIERRA AMARILLA by carriage from Chama.
 PAGOSA HOT SPRINGS by stage from Amargo, twenty-five miles.
 OJO CALIENTE by stage from Barranca, twelve miles.
 PUEBLO DE TAOS by carriage from Embudo, thirty miles.

ALTITUDES OF TOWNS AND CITIES.

Revised since first edition from engineers' measurements.

	Feet.		Feet.		Feet.
Alamosa.....	7,546	Ft. Garland.....	7,936	Pinos, Chama Summit....	9,902
Animas City.....	6,554	Granite.....	8,945	Poncha Springs.....	7,480
Animas Forks.....	11,200	Grand Junction.....	4,583	Palmer Lake.....	7,238
Antonito.....	7,888	Gunnison.....	7,680	Pueblo.....	4,669
Aspen.....	7,775	Glenwood Springs.....	5,200	Rico.....	8,735
Buena Vista.....	7,970	Howardsville.....	9,700	Red Cliff.....	8,671
Cañon City.....	5,344	Irwin.....	10,500	Robinson.....	10,871
Castle Rock.....	6,220	Kokomo.....	10,631	Rosita.....	8,500
Colorado Springs.....	5,992	Lake City.....	8,550	Ruby Camp.....	10,500
Crested Butte.....	8,875	La Veta.....	7,024	Saguache.....	7,723
Conejos.....	7,880	Leadville.....	10,200	Salt Lake City.....	4,228
Cottonwood Springs.....	7,950	Los Pinos.....	9,637	Silver Cliff.....	7,816
Cuchara.....	5,943	Montrose.....	5,793	Silverton.....	9,224
Cumbres.....	10,015	Malta.....	9,580	Salida.....	7,050
Delta.....	4,963	Manitou.....	6,324	Telluride.....	8,758
Del Norte.....	7,880	Ojo Caliente.....	7,324	Trimble Springs.....	6,644
Denver.....	5,196	Ouray.....	7,640	Westcliffe.....	7,864
Durango.....	6,520	Ogden, Utah.....	4,286	Wagon Wheel Gap.....	8,448
El Moro.....	5,879	Pagosa Springs.....	7,108		

ALTITUDE OF MOUNTAIN PEAKS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

RAMPART RANGE.

Height.	Name.	County.	Nearest Point.
14,147.....	Pike's Peak.....	El Paso.....	Manitou Springs.

FRONT RANGE.

From Lula Pass to Cañon City in the transverse valley of the Arkansas. This range divides Grand County from Boulder County, passes through Gilpin County, Clear Creek County and Park County, and ends in Fremont County.

Height.	Name.	County.	Nearest Point.	Height.	Name.	County.	Nearest Point.
14,271..	Long's Peak.....	Boulder.....	Boulder.	14,336..	Torrey's Peak.....	Clear Creek.	Georgetown.
13,173..	Audubon.....	"	Sunset.	14,411..	Gray's Peak.....	"	"
13,520..	Arapahoe.....	"	"	14,321..	Evans Peak.....	"	"
13,283..	James Peak.....	Gilpin.....	Central City.	14,340..	Mt. Rosalie.....	"	"
13,133..	Perry's Peak.....	"	"	12,446..	Bison Peak.....	Park.....	Fairplay.
12,873..	Mount Flora.....	"	"				

MEDICINE BOW RANGE.

Is due northern continuation of the North Range.

Height.	Name.	County.	Nearest Point.
13,832....	Haynes Peak.....	Larimer.....	
13,167.....	Clark's Peak.....	"	

BLUE RIVER RANGE.

Sometimes called Eagle River Mountains, runs parallel with the Park Range through Summit County. It ends in the western part of Park County.

Height.	Name.	County.	Nearest Point.	Height.	Name.	County.	Nearest Point.
13,398..	Mount Powell.....	Summit.....	Dillon.	13,565..	Mount Guyot.....	Summit.....	Breckenridge.
12,382..	Red Peak.....	"	"	13,800..	Mount Hamilton.....	"	"
12,800..	Miles Peak.....	"	"	13,835..	Silver Heel.....	Park.....	Como.
13,200..	Whale Peak.....	Park.....	Breckenridge.				

PARK RANGE.

Begins in the northern boundary of the State, marking the boundary lines of Routt and Larimer and ends in the transverse range of the Arkansas Mountains, passing through Eagle, Summit, Lake, Park and Chaffee Counties.

Height.	Name.	County.	Nearest Point.	Height.	Name.	County.	Nearest Point.
12,126	Mount Zirkel	Larimer	.....	14,008	Sherman	Park	Alma.
14,269	Quandary	Summit	Breckenridge.	13,750	Sheridan (No. 2)	"	Fairplay.
14,297	Lincoln	Park	Alma.	13,909	Horseshoe	"	"
13,796	Arkansas	"	"	13,738	Ptarmigan	"	"
13,961	Buckskin	"	"	13,328	Buffalo Peak	"	"
14,185	Bross	"	"	14,132	Goat's Peak	"	"
13,650	Evans (No. 2)	"	"				

SAGUACHE RANGE.

Begins in Eagle County and runs parallel with the Park Range, the Arkansas River flowing between them in the southern region. It traverses Lake and Chaffee Counties and ends in the Cochetopa Hills, the central part of the Continental Divide.

Height.	Name.	County.	Nearest Point.	Height.	Name.	County.	Nearest Point.
14,176	Mount of the Holy Cross	Eagle	Red Cliff.	14,375	Harvard	Chaffee	Buena Vista.
13,073	Homestake	"	"	14,187	Yale	"	"
14,424	Mount Massive	Lake	Leadville.	14,199	Princeton	"	Salida.
14,436	Elbert	"	"	14,245	Antero	"	"
14,302	La Plata Peak	Chaffee	Buena Vista.	14,239	Shavano	"	Maysville.
				14,055	Ouray	"	Marshall Pass.

ELK MOUNTAINS OR ASPEN GROUP.

This range is a great semicircle of mountains in Pitkin County, with Aspen in the centre and with spurs running into the adjoining county of Gunnison.

Height.	Name.	County.	Nearest Point.	Height.	Name.	County.	Nearest Point.
12,823	Sopris Peak	Pitkin	Carbondale.	13,327	White Back	Gunnison	Crested Butte.
13,997	Capitol Peak	"	Aspen.	13,113	Teocalli Peak	"	"
13,978	Snow Mass	"	"	13,956	Grizzly	Pitkin	Aspen.
14,008	Maroon Peak	"	"	13,350	Italian Peak	Gunnison	Crested Butte.
13,885	Pyramid Peak	"	"	13,357	White Rock	Pitkin	Aspen.
14,115	Castle Peak	"	"				

WEST ELK MOUNTAINS.

Height.	Name.	County.	Nearest Point.
13,102	West Elk Peak	Gunnison	Gunnison.

SANGRE-DE-CRISTO RANGE.

It unites at its northern point with the Arkansas Hills, which run east and west, and with the Cochetopa Hills, which run from the southwest to the northeast and which form a part of the Continental Divide.

N. B.—There are many unnamed peaks above 13,000 feet in this range.

Height.	Name.	County.	Nearest Point.	Height.	Name.	County.	Nearest Point.
12,446	Hunt's Peak	Fremont	Poncha.	14,233	Crestone	Grant No. 4	Moffat.
12,863	Rito Alto	Custer	Villa Grove.	14,041	Humboldt	Custer	Silver Cliff.
13,600	Silesia Peak	"	Hot Springs.	14,483	Sierra Blanca	Costilla	Alamosa.
13,729	Gibson Peak	"	"	14,176	Old Baldy	"	Blanca.
13,447	Horn Peak	"	Moffat.	13,915	Grayback	"	"

CULEHA RANGE.

Is a continuation of the Sangre-de-Cristo Range.

Height.	Name.	County.	Nearest Point.
14,079	Culeha Peak	Las Animas	Trinidad.
13,611	Trinchera	"	"
13,718	Spanish Peak	"	"

THE SAN JUAN MOUNTAINS.

This range is the southern part of the Continental Divide. It has many lateral ranges, like buttresses, and its general course is from southeast to northwest, where it joins with the Uncompahgre Range and the Cochetopa Hills. It is very little known, and contains many high unnamed mountains. It is spread over Saguache, Hinsdale (southern part), Archuleta, Rio Grande and Conejos Counties.

Height.	Name.	County.	Nearest Point.	Height.	Name.	County.	Nearest Point.
14,032	Stewart Peak	Saguache	Lake City.	13,154	Macomb's Peak	Hinsdale	Wagon Wheel Gap.
14,100	San Luis Peak	"	"	12,673	Bellevue Peak	Rio Grande	Del Norte.
13,131	Mesa Peak	"	"	13,081	Del Norte Peak	"	"
12,840	Bristol Head	Hinsdale	.....	13,347	Conejos	"	Pagosa Springs
14,092	Red Cloud	"	Lake City.	12,824	Banded Peak	Archuleta	"
14,149	Handies Peak	"	"	14,065	Simpson's Peak	Rio Grande	Del Norte.
13,400	Pole Creek Peak	"	"				
12,506	San Juan Peak	"	.....			

NEEDLE MOUNTAINS.

A series of short ranges on the west side of the Grand Divide, buttressing the San Juan Mountains. It contains many high isolated peaks named and unnamed.

Height.	Name.	County.	Nearest Point.	Height.	Name.	County.	Nearest Point.
12,395	Sherridan Peak	La Plata	Durango.	13,542	Mount Kendall	San Juan	Silverton.
	(No. 1).....			13,356	Mount Canby	"	"
14,054	Æolus	"	"	13,550	King Solomon	"	"
14,051	Needle Peak	"	"	13,501	Sultan	"	"
13,755	Mount Oso	"	"	13,357	The Hunchback	"	Durango.
13,928	Pigeons Peak	"	"				
14,055	Rio Grande Pyr.	San Juan	Needleton.				
	amid						

OURAY MOUNTAINS.

A prolongation of the San Miguel Mountains to the north, uniting with the Uncompahgre Chain, which runs from west to east.

Height.	Name.	County.	Nearest Point.
14,340	Mount Sneffels	Ouray	Ouray.

SAN MIGUEL MOUNTAINS.

Height.	Name.	County.	Nearest Point.	Height.	Name.	County.	Nearest Point.
14,075	Unnamed	San Miguel	Telluride.	13,890	Unnamed	Dolores	Rico.
14,160	Lizard Head	"	Trout Lake.	12,703	Mount Freeman	"	"
14,309	Mount Wilson	Dolores	Ophir.	12,516	Mount Elliott	"	"
13,502	Dolores Peak	"	"	12,542	Anchor	"	"
12,703	Mount Dolores	"	Rico.	12,635	Lone Cone	San Miguel	Telluride.

LA PLATA MOUNTAINS.

Are a prolongation south of the San Miguel Range.

Height.	Name.	County.	Nearest Point.
13,376	Hesperus	Montezuma	Dolores.
13,450	Babcock	La Plata	Durango.

UNCOMPAHGRE MOUNTAINS.

This range is short and runs from west to east. It contains some very high mountains, usually at right angles to the chain.

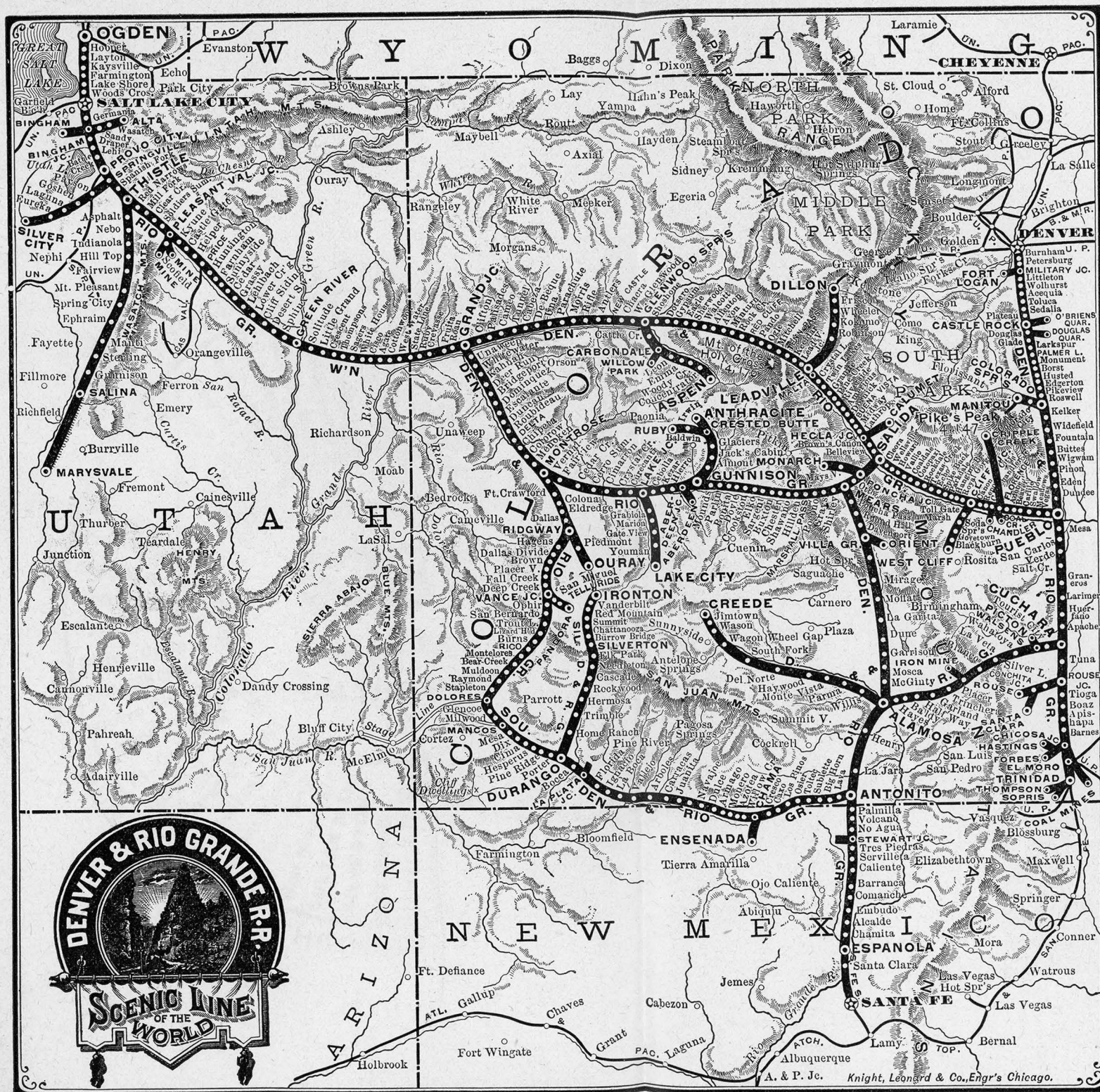
Height.	Name.	County.	Nearest Point.
14,419	Uncompahgre	Hinsdale	Ouray.
14,069	The Wetterhorn	"	"

FREEDOM FROM MALARIA.

COLORADO is exempt from a long train of diseases common to the low lands of the East, the high altitude, sparkling water and pure, dry mountain air rendering malaria, fevers, cholera and epidemic diseases almost impossible. The invalid will find health and strength returning to him while summering in Colorado and those who are in good health will find immunity from disease and an abundance of enjoyment. The summer resorts of Colorado present all the attractions of handsome hotels, beautiful scenery, medicinal waters and good society. The tourist should visit the Rocky Mountains for pleasure and the invalid for health.

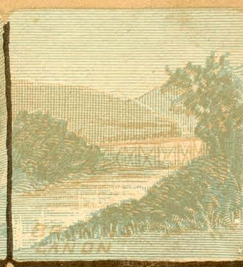
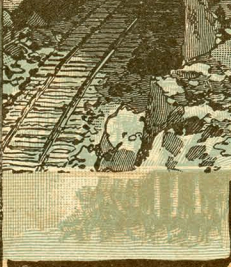
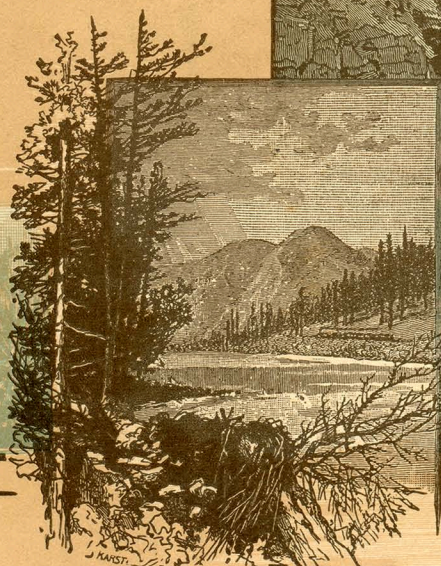
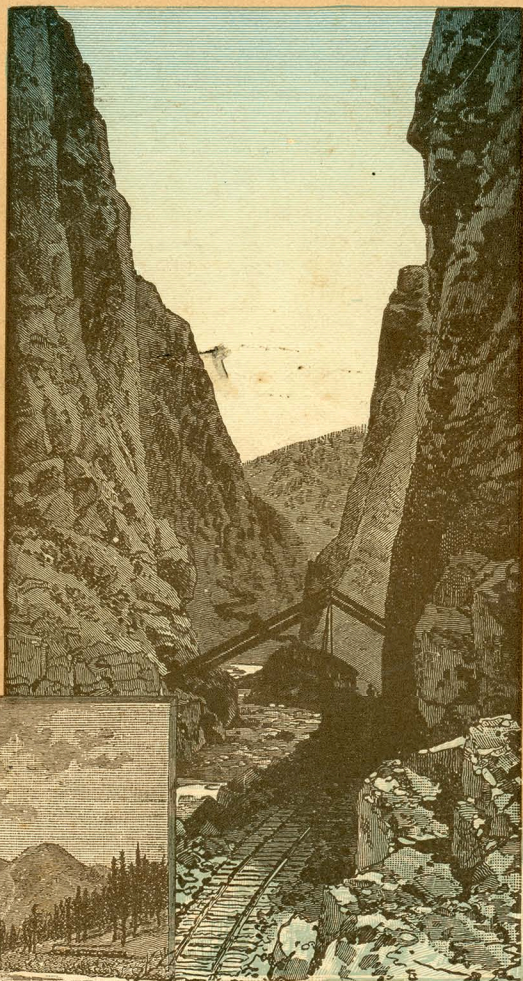
FIGURES THAT DON'T LIE.—A high altitude and a dry climate are conducive to health. Pulmonary troubles find relief and in most cases cure under such conditions. If now we wish to know in regard to the absolute and relative moisture of Denver (which is a pretty fair standard for the health and pleasure resorts of the State), we have no better means of judging than by turning to the data which the Signal Service Bureau furnishes, and, for the purpose of putting forward these and other facts of interest, we introduce the following table, compiled from such data:

STATIONS.	I. Elevation	II. Mean 10 Years, Barom- eter.	III. Mean 4 Years, Relative Humidity	IV. Mean 4 Years, Absolute Humidity	V. Mean 10 Years, Precipita- tion.	VI. Mean 10 Years, Temper- ature.	VII. Mean 5 Years, Prevail- ing Winds
Augusta, Ga.	183	30.140	69.2	4.56	48.98	64.8	N. E.
Jacksonville, Fla.	43	30.030	69.0	5.38	55.94	60.2	N. E.
Boston, Mass.	142	29.840	68.5	2.66	50.40	488.5	W.
Newport, R. I.	34	29.950	74.3	3.07	49.20	508.3	S. W.
New York, N. Y.	104	29.857	70.2	3.02	42.70	518.3	S. W.
Philadelphia, Pa.	52	30.084	68.8	3.17	41.89	538.2	S. W.
Chicago, Ill.	661	29.317	69.2	2.77	35.47	408.3	S. W.
St. Paul, Minn.	811	29.133	67.3	2.23	29.59	438.9	S. E.
Denver, Col.	5,294	24.778	45.8	1.81	14.77	498.1	S.
Santa Fé, N. M.	7,046	23.263	41.4	1.61	14.17	488.5	E.
Salt Lake, Utah.	4,348	25.644	40.3	1.76	17.52	518.8	N. W.
Los Angeles, Cal.	350	29.674	65.8	3.77	18.97	598.8	W.





The Scenic Route Across the Continent



CRAGS,
PEAKS AND PARKS
OF THE
Rockies.